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# ***JPRS Report***

## **East Asia**

**Korea**

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# East Asia

## Korea

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## POLITICAL

### Military Society 'Hanahoe' Viewed as Power Base of Fifth Republic

41070027 Seoul SINDONG-A in Korean  
Jan 88 pp 312-323

[Article by SINDONG-A Reporter Yi Chong-kak: "Hanahoe—the Political Power Base of the Fifth Republic"]

[Text] The bulk of the leading forces who "stage-managed" the Fifth Republic were members of Hanahoe which was patronized by President Pak Chong-hui. The tight "unity" of the graduates of the regular Military Academy was a decisive factor determining the fate of the 12 December incident.

#### "Let There Be No Unfortunate Soldiers"

On 30 August 1963, following his successful coup d'état, Gen Pak Chong-hui delivered a speech before the officers and men of the army division stationed at Chipori expounding the cause of the coup. He concluded his address with tears in his eyes with the words: "Let there be no unfortunate soldiers like me in this country any more."

Ever since the days this "unfortunate soldier" cut short his military career to embark upon the road of politics and founded the Third Republic, there have been incessant controversies and accusations concerning the issues of "military government" and "political soldiers." During the recent presidential election, the controversy over the "military rule" and the "officer-turned politicians" in connection with the 12 December incident became one of the election issues.

However, controversy over "political soldiers" was touched off even before the 16 May coup. Already during the Syngman Rhee era, officers like M.P. Commandant Won Yong-tok and CIC Chief Kim Chang-yong, who were manipulated and patronized by those in power, had already earned the appellation "political soldiers." Appalled by the tyranny of Syngman Rhee and these "political soldiers," Gen Yi Chong-chan warned: "Whether the military will be neutral or not will determine the future of Korea." This admonition proved valid in the 16 May coup and the event of 17 May.

Will the controversy over the "military rule" and "political soldiers," which have been carried on since the 16 May coup until the current Fifth Republic, be brought to an end with the election of DJP Candidate No Tae-u as president? Different people will give different answers to this question, depending on their points of view. Nevertheless, the people are unanimous in wishing that there would be no more "unfortunate soldiers" and "political soldiers." In this regard, the group called "Hanahoe" (or Iksimhoe [society of one mind]), with the 11th graduating class of the Military Academy as its

nucleus, is very suggestive. This group came into being during the Pak Chong-hui regime and served as the power base of the Fifth Republic.

The name Hanahoe, a society within the military, is not familiar to the general public. Only recently it was referred to in articles dealing with the 12 December incident and the Yun Pil-yong case.

These articles say that this organization, a private group of graduates of the regular Military Academy, which was first patronized by President Pak Chong-hui and later "emasculated" and "liquidated" by his stern orders.

In the past, the organization called Hanahoe has been completely veiled in secrecy, with its character and implications never subjected to scrutiny.

Hanahoe may be brushed aside as a private group of some military officers with friendship as its aim. However, the friendship and solid unity of those graduates of the regular full-fledged Military Academy played a decisive role in determining the fate of the 12 December incident. In this sense, the existence of Hanahoe is of great significance. The 11th class was the first class to graduate from the Military Academy since its reorganization as a regular 4-year military academy.

#### "Chilsonghoe" Is the Root

As is known in military circles, Hanahoe first started as "Chilsonghoe" [Seven-Star Society], a friendship group organized by several members of the 11th graduating class of the Military Academy.

In January 1952, when the Korean war was at its peak, the first class began its 3 year and 9 month long rigorous education and training under the new 4-year system, and it was the 11th class to graduate since the founding of the military academy. During this period, the students shared the sweet and the bitter, and cultivated such a close friendship as was uncommon among civilians. Of this class, seven students who hailed from the Yongnam area, namely, Chon Tu-hwan (Hyopchon, South Kyongsang Province), No Tae-u (Taegu), Son Yong-kil (Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province), Chong Ho-yong (Taegu), Kwon Ik-hyon (Sanchong, South Kyongsang Province), Choe Song-tae (Pusan), and Paek Un-tae (Taegu), continued their close friendship by maintaining contact even after they were commissioned in October 1955.

In 1958 or thereabouts, while they were junior officers, these seven were said to have organized a friendship group called "Chilsonghoe," meaning a group of seven stars. Chilsonghoe is said to have later developed into Hanahoe, a formidable officers organization which was "favored" and "patronized" by President Pak and those who were at the center of power, such as the chief of the Presidential Security Service, and influential military leaders.

It was because the 11th graduating class of the Military Academy had a strong tie with their three senior alumni, namely Pak Chong-hui, Yun Pil-yong, and Pak Chong-kyu, that Hanahoe was able to occupy a special place in the military under the Pak Chong-hui regime and emerged as the leading force behind the Fifth Republic via the 12 December incident.

As soon as they were commissioned and assigned to military units, members of the 11th graduating class, who were conscious of their elite status as the first graduating class of the regular 4-year military academy, were in the limelight as a special group and were the object of "jealousy" as well as "envy" from senior officers.

Particularly Brig Gen Pak Chong-hui, who was the commander of the 7th Division in those days (1957), had a particular interest in the 11th graduating class of the Military Academy and became a benefactor of 2d Lt Song Yong-kil who was assigned to the 7th Division. Subsequently, General Pak made 2d Lieutenant Son his aide-de-camp. Continuing to patronize the 11th graduating class of the Military Academy, he had seven or eight members of this class, including Captains Song Yong-kil, Kwon Ik-hyon, and Kim Sik, working for him when he was commander of the ordnance base (in 1960 and thereabouts).

#### Ties with Yun Pil-yong, Pak Chong-kyu, etc.

The ties between the 11th graduating class of the Military Academy and Yun Pil-yon can be traced back to the time of the 4 January withdrawal, when Gen Pak Chong-hui, commander of the 5th Division appointed then battalion commander Lieutenant Colonel Yun as his staff officer for ordnance and had since made him his aide.

When Brig Gen Pak Chong-hui was appointed as commander of the 7th Division, Lt Col Yun Pil-yong was also appointed as staff officer for ordnance of the 7th Division. At this time, Yun met with 2d Lt Son Yong-kil and other members of the 11th Military Academy graduating class.

When General Pak succeeded in the 16 May coup d'état in 1961, Lieutenant Colonel Yun was appointed chief secretary by Chairman of the Supreme Council Pak Chong-hui. Pak Chong-kyu was the chief of the security service for Chairman Pak.

Capt Cha Chi-chol and other officers of the Air Lift Command and officers from the 11th Military Academy graduating class were appointed as members of the security service for Chairman Pak. Thus ties were formed between Pak Chong-kyu and graduates of the Military Academy in the 11th class. Capt Chon Tu-hwan, who was an ROTC instructor at the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of Seoul National University during the 16 May coup, was personally chosen by

Chairman Pak as secretary for civil affairs of the Supreme Council; Capt Choe Song-tae was selected as Council Chairman Pak's general secretary. This provided an opportunity for members of the 11th Military Academy graduating class to form close ties with those personages who would later become the nucleus of the Pak Chong-hui regime.

There is a special reason why Capt Chon Tu-hwan was personally picked by Chairman Pak.

On the morning of 17 May 1961, the day following the 16 May coup, Capt Chon Tu-hwan visited the Army Headquarters to see General Pak. Never had Chon worked under General Pak. He was visiting the Army headquarters without an appointment. He managed to pass through the main gate and the entrance to the headquarters, telling the guards that "I have an appointment with General Pak." However, at the secretary's room, the aide did not allow him to see the general.

Despite the refusal by the aide, Captain Chon persisted in demanding a meeting with the general and finally succeeded in having an exclusive meeting. Capt Chon asked questions concerning the raison d'état of the coup and the corruption in the military. Upon hearing General Pak, whom he had always held in high esteem, explain about how the 16 May coup was inevitable, Captain Chon suggested to the general that he, Chon, would organize a "street demonstration by the Military Academy cadets in support of the coup." On 18 May, the following day, Captain Chon played a significant role in persuading the cadets of the military academy to stage the demonstration. (Chon Kum-song, "From Hwang River to Mt Pukak")

When the 16 May coup was staged, Capt No Tae-u, who was working as ROTC instructor at Seoul National University, sided with the coup and became an intelligent officer of the Counter Espionage Corps [CIC].

When Yun Pil-yong was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and simultaneously appointed as the head of the CIC in 1965, Lieutenant Colonels No Tae-u and Kwon Ik-hyon and Capt Ho Sam-su (17th graduating class of the Military Academy) were in the CIC.

#### Expanded and Reorganized in About 1962

It was in the latter half of 1962 that following the 16 May coup, the Chilsonghoe members, who began to be placed in key positions under Chairman Pak Chong-hui's special solicitude, expanded this private group into a full-fledged friendship association by admitting officers from among junior alumni of the military academy under the new name of Hanahoe. At about that time, the top group of the 11th graduating class reached the rank of major.

In those days, graduates of the military academy before the 11th graduating class were also admitted in the capacity of guardians in an expansion and reorganization move.

Chin Chong-chae (eighth graduating class of the military academy, later appointed as commander of the Defense Security Command, subsequently placed on the reserve list as general, currently president of Chinhae Chemical Co); Cha Hyon-chu (eighth graduating class of the military academy, later appointed as army commander, subsequently placed on the reserve list as general, currently minister of transportation); Yu Hak-song (eighth graduating class of the military academy, later appointed as army commander, subsequently placed on the reserve list as general and appointed as CIA director, currently DJP parliamentarian); Hwang Yong-si (10th graduating class of the military academy, later appointed as army chief of staff, subsequently placed on the reserve list as general, currently director of the Board of Audit) are said to be guardian members of Hanahoe.

Let us pause here for a moment to hear what Chong Sung-hwa says about Hanahoe.

"Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u, Son Yong-kil, and other officers who are graduates of the military academy in the 11th class received active support and special favors from President Pak following the 16 May coup. They were at the head of the graduates of the regular military academy. President Pak, attaching importance to the fact that they were the first graduating class of the regular 4-year military academy, accorded them special treatment. President Pak always tried to have them around him. As is illustrated by No Tae-u's career, the Security Command, the Air Lift Command, the Army Capital Garrison Command, the Presidential Security Service, etc., were the organizations they had invariably been assigned to at one time or another in their career.

"From the time when they were junior officers and field-grade officers, President Pak showed special favor to them by, for instance, inviting them to dinners at the Blue House. The president assigned these officers to the posts in charge of his personal security, so they experienced something different from what field officers usually experience.

"These officers organized a group called Hanahoe within the military. Only graduates of the regular military academy were admitted to it, and its membership reached 200 or more at one time. Most of the main characters in the 12 December incident were Hanahoe members.

Yun Pil-yong and Pak Chong-kyu were the ones who worked hard to develop Hanahoe. Yun was once its chairman. Pak Chong-kyu, chief of the Presidential Security Service, and Gen So Chong-chol (who later became army chief of staff and defense minister) were its advisors. President Pak presented Hanahoe members

with his handwritten inscription bearing the words "one mind" and swords, and showed special consideration in their personnel appointments." (From "The 12 December Incident: Chong Sung-hwa's Story")

As pointed out in Chong Sung-hwa's story, it seems that because So Chong-chol and Pak Chong-kyu became its advisors and Yun Pil-yong assumed its chairmanship, and following its organizational consolidation, Hanahoe was able to make great strides because it enjoyed President Pak's full support. (According to some other sources, Yun Pil-yong was not the chairman of Hanahoe but its advisor as were So Chong-chol and Pak Chong-kyu.) Hanahoe Members received "exceptional treatment" in terms of promotion and placement, thanks to the firm backing of the power center with the president as its apex and also thanks to the strong support of the top military leaders and, of course, on their own personal merits. In addition, their position and voice within the military were enhanced still more.

Kim Pok-tong is said to have joined Hanahoe in its early days but to have withdrawn from it in the latter part of the sixties. This is interesting in view of his refusal to join the joint investigation team during the 12 December incident, saying "One coup is enough, no more 16 May's, please."

In a recent interview by MONTHLY KOREA, Yun Pil-yong said, "It was a fact that in appointing a new defense minister or army chief of staff, President Pak reflected my opinion more than that of anyone else." In those days, Gen Yun Pil-yong is said to have wielded a "tremendous" power. Recommendations for most of important military appointments were submitted to President Pak for final action, only after approved by General Yun. It was very difficult to push through any appointment plan which he did not favor. In early 1970, when Yun was the commander of the Army Capital Garrison Command, Joint Chief of Staff General M, accompanied by Mrs M, paid a visit of respect to the general on lunar New Year's Day. General S, one of the top military leaders, also was seen calling at Yun's home on holidays to pay his respect.

One retired general said: "on New Year's Day general officers visited the home of Commander Yun, who was far below in rank and a junior by many years in terms of date of graduation from the military academy, to pay him their respects. This illustrates how mighty General Yun's power was. These generals themselves who called on their junior to pay their respects were wrong. But what was primarily wrong was President Pak's hiring practice which was responsible for this state of affairs. It was clearly a mistake on the part of President Pak that he damaged the line of command, when he should have been most strict in observing its ranking order."

#### Favors for Members in Promotion and Placement

Retired officers who were not Hanahoe members say that Hanahoe members received "extraordinary favors" in terms of promotion and placement. A man who,

though a graduate of the regular military academy, was not promoted to the rank of general but had to retire as colonel, had this to say:

"In case of members of that group, they were placed in the jobs which guaranteed promotion, and they were duly promoted as far as they did not commit any serious error. Frankly speaking, military men have immense pride in promotion. But I felt a feeling of discordance when I was passed over for promotion in favor of not only my own colleagues but also my juniors, while I remained in the same position which held no prospect of promotion. There might have been some exceptions, but appointments and placement were made with priority firmly placed on Hanahoe members. This posed many problems in maintaining unity and establishing a line of command within the military."

One reserve general said that Hanahoe members submitted not only various reports on movements in the unit but also materials related to the evaluation of their senior and fellow officers directly to the president. Naturally, other officers tried to see how the wind blows with Hanahoe members and, in extreme cases, senior officers fawned on them.

A reserve general who had Yun Pil-yong among his junior officers when Yun was a colonel has this say about Yun:

"President Pak placed such high trust in Yun that his seniors tended to humor him. This was because they were afraid that if they were out of favor with him, they would suffer a serious setback in promotion and placement. When Yun was a regiment commander, the division commander frequently called on him at his regiment instead of summoning him to the division headquarters. However, because Yun Pil-yong was frank and open-minded in character, he was not the type who would hatch any plot. At about the time the Yun Pil-yong case, the commanders of the major military units in and around Seoul were under his influence. Yun had such a powerful legion of followers that if Yun—and this is a pure hypothesis—had some ulterior design, President Pak would have had no way to escape the trap. It may be viewed as a means of self-preservation that President Pak used the Yun Pil-yong case as an excuse to eliminate the forces affiliated with him."

President Pak is said to have taken measures to encourage and inspire Hanahoe members by spiritual and material means. For example, he threw a party for promoted officers and presented them with expensive automobiles and a gift of money.

On the day when an annual list of officers promoted to the rank of general officer was announced in the early seventies, President Pak invited only the Hanahoe members out of 20 or more new generals to the Blue House for a dinner party, at which he congratulated and encouraged them specially by presenting each of them with a

passenger car. Some of the Hanahoe members who were honored by a promotion party and the gift of a passenger car showed off their "status" by quietly boasting of the party and gifts given by the president.

At any rate, it seems that in the judgment of President Pak, it was essential to have within the military an organization that was similar to a "guard unit" in character, and he actually recognized Hanahoe as such an organization and gave support to it. The Yun Pil-yong case when it occurred in 1973, Kang Chang-song, the then commander of the Defense Security Command, was in charge of the investigation of this incident. In an interview by SINDONG-A (carried in its December 1987 issue), Kang disclosed that President Pak had instructed him to examine "any possibility of a military coup" and report the results of the examination back to him. Presumably, President Pak thought that control of the military through an organization like Hanahoe was an effective means of preventing a coup d'etat.

#### **Hanahoe Crumbled in Wake of the Yun Pil-yong Incident**

Subsequent to the establishment of the Yusin rule (in October 1972), Hanahoe, for which Yun Pil-yong played the godfather's role with the full support of President Pak, was said to have split into two groups, the one consisting of the followers of General Yun and the other consisting of the followers of Pak Chong-kyu, the head of the presidential security service. According to some analyst, Hanahoe fragmentized as a result of the veiled power game between General Yun and Presidential Security Service Chief Pak.

The power balance between these two rivals was broken by the Yun Pil-yong case in April 1973.

Kang Chang-song testifies as follows: "Major General Yun and others involved in the case were interrogated in an investigation which lasted for 2 weeks. Upon completion of the investigation, a list of more than 50 key officers who had close ties with Yun was prepared. This list, along with the facts surrounding the suspected corruption scandal involving Yun, was reported to President Pak. Seeing the list and other related documents, President Pak carefully scrutinized each one named in the list and classified them into three categories, namely, those who should be taken into custody for further investigation, those who should be transferred to the reserve service, and those who should be subject to surveillance. He then issued orders for this classification to be implemented at once. Col Chong Ho-yong (later appointed as army chief of staff, then placed on the reserve list as three-star general, currently defense minister); Col Pak Chun-pyong (later named commander of the Defense Security Command), subsequently placed on the reserve list as three-star general, currently DJP National Assembly member); and some others, who had

been originally sorted out for transfer to the reserve service, were shifted to the category requiring surveillance." In the wake of this case, the Yun Pil-yong faction was virtually decimated.

At a meeting convened to deal with the Yun Pil-yong case and presided over by President Pak, Chief of the Presidential Security Service Pak Chong-kyu demanded that "those officers who are the followers of CIA Director Yi Hu-rak or General Yun be thrown into jail." Col No Tae-u was said to be among them. Anyway, in the wake of this case, nine officers were put under arrest or transferred to the reserve service. They include Brig Gen Son Yong-kil, who was Army Capital Garrison Commander Yun's chief of staff; and Colonels Kwon Ik-hyon, An Kyo-tok (who later became DJP National Assembly member), and Chong Tong-chol (12th graduating class, currently vice minister of labor). In this way the Yun Pil-yong faction suffered a crushing blow. While the investigation of the Yun Pil-yong case was under way, a reserve general is said to have witnessed the following encounter:

This reserve general happened to see an officer belonging to Hanahoe—who later became one of the prime movers of the Fifth Republic—trying to catch a taxi on a Sinchon Street late in the evening. He was wearing a civilian jumper. Asked "what urgent business has brought you out here late at night without a car?" The officer replied that "I am afraid I may get into trouble because of Gen Yun Pil-yong's case, so I am on my way to see Chief of the Presidential Security Service Pak Chong-kyu in order to ask him to bail me out."

This officer who was on his way to see Pak Chong-kyu managed to avoid any blow from the Yun Pil-yong case and continued in his military career. It is said that at the time of the Yun Pil-yong case, the Hanahoe chairman was a certain J and the chief of its general secretary was a certain L.

Members of the 11th graduating class of the military academy, when they were commissioned, organized an alumni group called "Pukkuksong-hoe" [North Star Society]. This Pukkuksong-hoe, an official alumni association of the regular military academy, continued to admit commissioned officers from successive graduating class of the military academy after the 11th class, thereby developing itself into a general alumni association separate from the alumni association of each graduating class. Being the most senior class, the members of the 11th graduating class naturally exercised leadership over Pukkuksong-hoe. Chon Tu-hwan (from the late sixties to the early seventies), No Tae-u (in the early sixties), and Kim Pok-tong (in the mid-sixties) were Pukkuksong-hoe chairmen. (In the wake of the Yun Pil-yong case, Pukkuksong-hoe was disbanded on the grounds that it tended to promote factionalism and discord, and only the alumni association of each graduating class was left intact.

#### Through-and-Through Secret Organization

Whereas Pukkuksong-hoe was an official group in character, Hanahoe was a secret organization hidden in a thick veil of secrecy.

A reserve general who is a Military Academy graduate said: "We faintly knew of the fact that a group which enjoyed President Pak's special patronage existed within the military. But nonmembers like us had no way of knowing exactly who were its members and what it was up to. I only guessed that those junior officers under me who rose very fast in rank or who were placed in key positions might be members of that organization."

The following anecdote may prove that Hanahoe was an organization dedicated to security.

It happened in the early seventies. A general (hailing from the Honam area) who was the commander of a certain division met his corps commander, his immediate superior officer. At this meeting, the division commander said to the corps commander: "I respect President Pak from the bottom of my heart, but there is one thing that I would like him to correct, namely, that he is partial in handling personnel affairs, and I hope he will stop showing particular favoritism to people who hail from the Yongnam area." The corps commander agreed with the division commander. A few days later, another division commander called on the corps commander, who casually mentioned "the partial handling of personnel affairs" to his visitor and expressed his view against such partiality. Shortly afterward a military investigation agency launched an investigation of this corps commander. The second division commander who came to visit the corps commander was a Hanahoe member, and as soon as he heard the corps commander say something that in his opinion, was disloyal to the president, he immediately informed the authorities of the conversation, thus touching off an investigation.

#### Over Interested in Politics

"When I was the head of the Army CIC, Capt No Tae-u was an CIC intelligence officer. I often called in No Tae-u, who was overly interested in politics and was chairman of the alumni association of the regular military academy, to admonish him that "soldiers should not be too much concerned about politics but be absorbed only in their military career, and that they should be on friendly terms with officers who were not graduates of the regular military academy and operate the Military Academy alumni association as a purely friendship organization." (From "Chong Sung-hwa's Story")

As Chong Sung-hwa pointed out, Hanahoe members, because they were placed on jobs associated with the power center, they quite naturally, or so it seems, became willy-nilly interested in politics.

The following "anecdote" which happened in July 1963 illustrates the extent of the interest in politics shown by members of the 11th graduating class of the military academy with the members of Hanahoe its center.

On the evening of 5 July 1963 the then CIA director, Kim Chae-chun, accompanying Pak Chong-hui, acting president and chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, arrived at the presidential villa in Chinhae after inspecting the flood damage in the three southern provinces, when Kim received a top secret message from his headquarters in Seoul. The message said that some military academy cadets and some CIA and CIC members were jointly plotting to weed out more than 40 members of the Supreme Council and key Republican Party members who were against a merger of the Republican Party and Liberal Democratic Party. The date and hour for the execution of the plan was 0200 hours on 6 July.

Upon receiving this message, the CIA director immediately notified Chairman Pak. The startled Chairman Pak exclaimed, "What the deuce is it?" Director Kim explained: "I am not sure exactly what happened. But, as I recall, some people, mostly graduates of the 11th Military Academy class, called on me a couple of times to express their dissatisfaction with the court decision acquitting the accused in the securities manipulation scandal. These calls may have touched off this false alarm." After reassuring Chairman Pak with these words, Director Kim immediately left for Seoul. There had been in circulation the rumor that some of the 11th graduating class of the Military Academy were secretly hatching a "plot." But the matter came out into the open for the first time at a general meeting of Pukkuksong-hoe held in early July 1963. The young officers present at this meeting voiced their strong dissatisfaction with the securities manipulation scandal which hurt more than 5,000 people. This scandal was one of what was commonly known as the four major scandals, which were predominant social issues in those days. Some of the 11th Military Academy graduating class publicly discussed the four major scandals at their alumni meeting, at which they demanded that Kim Chong-pil and other leading figures of the 16 May coup be called to account for the scandals. At their private meetings, they also aired their complaints and dissatisfaction, saying the matter should not be left uncorrected.

Taking a serious view of the said plot, Chairman Pak, upon his return to Seoul, instructed CIA director Kim to conduct an investigation. However, it was pointed out that because CIA members were involved in the case, it would be inappropriate for Director Kim, in a sense an interested party himself, to take charge of the investigation. So, the CIC was to investigate the case. By a strange coincidence, the head of the CIC in those days was Brig Gen Chong Sung-hwa, who was CIA Director Kim Chae-chun's classmate in the fifth graduating class of the Military Academy. Chong had succeeded Kim Chae-chun as CIC chief.

#### Talked About Naguib and Nassir

Kim Chae-chun explains about the situation in those days as follows (from CHUNGANG ILBO 6 October 1987 edition):

"I immediately called on General Chong. I told him that there were some reasons behind the complaints of the young officers and asked him what good it would do if he delved into this case at a time when there is an air of restlessness in society because of the four major scandals. I said that nothing good will be accomplished by making a big issue out of it, stressing that the case should be brought to an end without much ado. The representatives of young officers came to me a couple of times to talk about, among other things, Naguib and Nassir, but I admonished them before they left. I knew the chairman of the alumni association of the 11th graduating class very well because he worked in the CIC when I was its chief."

In those days, the chairman of Pukkuksong-hoe was Capt No Tae-u. At any rate, CIC Chief Chong Sung-hwa, upon completion of a 3-day investigation, directly presented a report entitled "The Truth About the Rumored Plot" to Chairman Pak Chong-hui. The report gave the following details of the investigation"

According to the initial intelligence reports received contained this information:

—Some Military Academy cadets and some CIA and CIC members planned to join forces to weed out over 40 members of the Supreme Council and the Republican Party who were opposed to a merger of the Republican Party and the Liberal Democratic Party;

—The original plan called for swinging into action on 6 July 1963. Col Kim Yong-kon, who was the planning officer of the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives, obtained this information and passed it on to Col Chon Chae-tok, chief of the Inspection Office of the CIA. But the CIA made no response to it. Subsequently, as the D-day approached, Col Kim filed another report to the Supreme Council.

According to the record of investigation, Col Kim Yong-kon filed the report to Col Chon Chae-tok on 1 July and, on 5 July, informed Supreme Council member Kil Chae-ho (who later became secretary general of the Republican Party). Kim U-kyong (who later became Republican National Assembly member) also obtained the same information and passed it on to Col Kim Ki-pung, who was the inspector of the Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives, on 5 July.

Kim U-kyong passed the following information to Kim Yong-tae (who later became the secretary general of the Republican Party): That members of the 11th and 12th graduating classes of the Military Academy were plotting

to weed out over 40 officers assigned to government branches and leading officials of the Republican Party; and that the D-day would be 0200 hours on 6 July.

The CIC report on "The Trends of Officers Who Graduated From the Military Academy" said that 150 officers held a general meeting at Seoul Ceremony Hall on 2 July to discuss: 1) the question of subsidizing the food bill for the athletic meet of cadets from the three services, and 2) the question of preparing a staff research paper on promotion for officers who were graduates of the Military Academy. The report also said that the 12 members of the working committee met at the same place on 3 July, the following day, to discuss: 1) the question of subsidizing the food bill, 2) a report on the activities of the executive committee and auditing, and 3) matters concerning the repairing of the monument in the Military Academy compound.

In addition to these surface activities, the report said that at 10 pm on 2 July, four captains met at the home of Capt No Tae-u, chairman of the alumni association of the 11th graduating class, to discuss: 1) the corruption involving some officers dispatched to government branches, 2) unfairness in the promotion of military academy graduates, 3) the court judgment on the exchange crash, and 4) the failure of the government's food policy. However, with regard to the possibility of their taking concrete action to gratify their dissatisfaction, the report concluded in a "skeptical tone." According to the CIC report, as a means of airing their grievance, these officers decided that in view of the current restlessness, they refrain from any rash action; and that because it would be improper to make any recommendation in the name of the alumni association, each of them individually visit Maj Gen Son Yong-kil to present his informal recommendation.

As a result of these findings of the investigation, the case in question ended in smoke. A high-ranking officer, a member of the 11th graduating class, said: "As a matter of fact, it was nothing. In those days, plenty of complaints were heard about the state of affairs, so it is correct to say that those people were vocal about it but had no plans to take any specific action."

#### President Pak Places 10 Officers on Reserve List

Nevertheless, according to the then CIA director Kim Chae-chun, President Pak took such a serious view of the matter that he issued stern orders to place 10 officers involved on the reserve list.

Kim Chae-chun says: "Upon receiving a CIC report on the findings of the investigation, Chairman Pak Chong-hui summoned me. I told him that there was some justification in the complaints of the young officers and that if the case were to be blown up, it would only cause a crack in the 16 May revolution. I asked him whether they would be silent at the court if they should be taken into custody and put on trial. When I insisted that

'absolutely' no action should be taken against them, he showed me a list of 10 officers involved and instructed that they be transferred to the reserve service. I tendered my resignation, telling him that he should take his action only after he fired me."

Chong Sung-hwa had this to say about Kim Chae-chun's story:

"In those days the alumni of the 11th class did not hatch any concrete plot but merely talked about radical things out of their patriotism. I recommended a lenient handling of the case to President Pak saying that it was nothing serious, and obtained his approval. Those who tried to magnify the case were the forces against Kim Chae-chun. They opposed the measure I had taken, but there was no base to make a case out of it...."

At any rate, most of the 11th class alumni who avoided punishment thanks to CIC Chief Chong Sung-hwa later became Hanahoe members and, by a strange twist of fate, 16 years later they became the protagonists in the 12 December incident in 1979 [in which he was removed as Martial Law Commander.]

Following the 16 October assassination of President Pak, Kim Chae-chun vainly tried several times to meet with Martial Law Commander Gen Chong Sung-hwa, his military academy classmate, in order to inform him of the personnel ties among officers and their dispositions. In reminiscing, Kim said: Judging from their behavior when they were young officers, one should think it would have been possible to fully predict what it would be like when those who would later become the prime reformist movers behind the Fifth Republic were promoted to the rank of general officer.

Kim Chae-chun may have predicted it, but apparently Chong Sung-hwa did not; and the 12 December incident occurred.

Once Chong Sung-hwa asserted that "most of the prime movers of the 12 December incident were Hanahoe members." Anyhow it was primarily attributable to the strong "bonds" and "unity" cemented among the alumni of the regular Military Academy that the members of the joint investigation headquarters during the 12 December incident were able to emerge as "victors."

According to Chong Sung-hwa's reasoning, the 12 December incident was a "revolt" in which the personal ties which were cemented with friendship defied the chain of command to which all in the military should be absolutely obedient. On the other hand, according to the argument of the joint investigation headquarters, it was an accident that happened as an act of intense patriotism while Chong was being "escorted" so that he could be asked to resign. It still requires much time to determine which side is right in the controversy over the 12 December incident.

When military rule became an election issue during his campaign, DJP Candidate No Tae-u stressed that "I am the one who is best qualified to put an end to the military rule." And we hope that words such as "political soldiers" and "Hanahoe" will never reappear in the future.

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**Writers Call for Thorough Investigation, Solutions to Problems of Kwangju**

41070035 Seoul *TONG-A ILBO* in Korean  
23 Jan 88 p 11

[Article written from Kwangju by reporters Yi Yong-kun and Yuk Chong-su: "Will 'the Regret of Kwangju' Be Cleared Away...?"]

[Text] On-the-Spot Observation of Measures Designed by the New Regime to Heal; A Just and Fair Fact Finding Must Be Conducted First; Problems Will Not Be Solved Simply Through Material Compensation; Freed from 'Eight Years Silence'"

Is it possible that the Kwangju problem can be solved? If it is, how?

In Kwangju where the people suffered defeat in the recent presidential election when they overwhelmingly voted, 93.8 percent of the valid ballots, for the non-government party candidate who originally came from the Honam region, the after effects of the election, such as fraudulent election charges, allegations of fraudulent ballot-counting using computers, and a sentiment of rejection of the elected regime, are spreading. In this situation, the Committee for Acceleration of Democratic Union, which was recently inaugurated, placed "the Kwangju problem," including the Kwangju incident, as the highest priority task of the upcoming government, and started its deliberation; and it has aroused public interest.

To what extent can such measures as those designed to heal "the Kwangju problem" clear up the intractability and regret of the people of Kwangju City? The people of the city, half in doubt, are about to awaken from their "8 years silence" in light of the forthcoming discussion of "the Kwangju incident" as the startup of a new regime approaches.

Aftereffects of the Presidential Election: On the surface of things, Kwangju appears to be gradually returning to calmness. The administrative government authorities, including the police and public prosecutors, too, say that it seems that the situation is much calmer than right after the election.

However, talking in depth with the people of Kwangju City, one becomes convinced that many people are still grieving. Some of them are in a state of utter bewilderment, frustration, and defeat, from which they are not able to extricate themselves; while others are thinking about staging fresh resistance.

"Since the presidential election, I am very angry without knowing why. But I do not know where to vent my anger."

This is what we hear when we meet those taxi drivers who have exerted a great deal of influence on "the public opinion in Kwangju" since May 1980 when they actively took part in the people's resistance movement by staging a car demonstration during the Kwangju incident. Such leftover hard feelings spill out readily from them.

Father Cho Pi-o, professor at Kwangju Catholic University, stating that "many people in the city feel a deeper distrust and hatred," noted that "the people of Kwangju City believe that they once put on masks and went on the game field and were deceived that this was the way to regain power but they discovered reality after removing the masks."

Many people say that although the election results are not acceptable to them, there is no rebellion. It is a resignation-like consent given "unwillingly" or "helplessly."

"Refusing to recognize the election results is like throwing egg on a rock. We give consent because at present we are inferior in power now, but we cannot help waiting for the election that will come 5 years from now."

This is a view of Mr Kim Chae-yu (40; business; Hwang-dong, So-ku, Kwangju City).

Mr Pak Kwang-u (20, first year class of the Administration Course), reporter of the campus paper of the Chonnam University, said that "I have a strong belief that it was a terribly rigged election," but "we cannot get the support of the masses because of scanty evidence," and that "frankly speaking, it is a big problem to set forth the direction of the struggle." He thus voiced the agony of "those involved in the movement."

Professor Kim Tong-won of the Chonnam University, pointing out that "many of those groundless rumors that spread in this region regarding the election came out of vague conjecture or imagination." He says "however, it would be difficult for the people of other regions to understand the feeling of this region which wishes to believe something even if there is no evidence."

Intractability and Regret of Kwangju: Mr Pak Sok-mu (co-chairman of the South Cholla Province Headquarters of National Movement) evaluates thus "we do not think that we were 'defeated' in the presidential election," in this "I have seen a possibility of overthrowing

any dictatorial regime, if the people are united in other regions as the people of this region are." Professor Myong No-kun of the Chonnam University, too, gives a similar analysis by saying that "although we have failed to elect [our] president, such election results will certainly exert great influence upon politics from now on," and "therefore, in a certain sense, we have won a victory."

At any rate, such "unexpected" election results as these cannot be explained separately from the Kwangju incident of May 1980. Moreover, it is "the conviction" of the people of Kwangju City that the core of today's "Kwangju problems" is centered in this incident, therefore any endeavor to solve the problems would end in empty prayers unless the wounds of the Kwangju incident are fundamentally healed.

"The awareness of persecution in Kwangju is too deep-rooted. This is the case even when the people do not feel they have seen persecution, although they have seen much persecution under the military regime of the past 26 years. In particular, at the time of the Kwangju incident, the [allegation] that soldiers from Kyongsang Province massacred the people of Kwangju City indiscriminately—even if this is not the fact—still exists as a hard to disprove incident. This is an injury inflicted on Kwangju which has a powerful psychological influence there today. Moreover, the fact that the truth has never been told since the Kwangju incident was suppressed by military force; the fact that despite the many people of Kwangju City who experienced it and who witnessed it, the authorities in power are attempting to deceive the people of other regions by labeling [the incident] as "the acts of social dissidents"; even worse, the fact that the direct victims of the Kwangju incident and their families have been persecuted by means of emergency arrests and house arrests on many occasions—these facts have made the resentment even deeper."

This is the story of Professor Cho Bi-o of the Kwangju Catholic University. Thus the resentment went on accumulating; and some people say that it even made them get "the idea of renouncing the community of the nation." The situation is this serious. Chances are great that the people of Kwangju City will again direct their efforts "to boycotting the Democratic Justice Party members" in the forthcoming general elections of the National Assembly.

Discussions about "the healing" of the Kwangju incident: President elect No Tae-u is showing deep interest in measures designed to heal the wounds of the Kwangju Incident; however, it seems that he is going to get a strong challenge from the people of Kwangju City.

Chon Kye-ryang, chairman of the Association of Bereaved Families of the 18 May Kwangju uprising, and Yi Chi-hyon, former chairman of the Association of the Wounded in the 18 May Kwangju uprising, said that "the healing measures for the Kwangju incident must

include fact findings," but "how could the assailter conduct such fact findings properly?" They assert that "the new government has neither the qualifications for solving the problems leading to the 18 May uprising, nor the capacity for it. They say that "a major premise to the solution of the Kwangju incident is a thorough and objective fact finding investigation, including making another investigation into the exact number of those killed in the incident," that "then the government must take measures to exonerate those involved in the incident, and ask for their forgiveness," and that "[the solution efforts] must begin with the recognition of the righteousness of the [actions taken by] the people of Kwangju City and of vindication for their honor." They emphatically said that "the Kwangju problems cannot be solved through material compensation alone."

Meanwhile, Pak Chan-pong, chairman of the Main Association of Bereaved Families of the 18 May incident, and Pak Ok-chae, present chairman of the Association of the Wounded in the 18 May Kwangju uprising, said that "[we] must take part in the efforts to solve the problems and they must be solved through a dialogue." And they became members of the Committee for Acceleration of Democratic Union of the Democratic Justice Party. They, who are looked down upon by the movement as a government-sponsored association of bereaved families and a government-created association of the wounded, said that "we are in a situation where we simply cannot continue to struggle because most of those injured live in dire circumstances needing money to live on." They assert that "we are aiming at the same thing, but only the methods are different."

The viewpoints of the people of Kwangju City regarding the study of healing measures being made by the Association for Acceleration of Democratic Union are generally negative.

The views of families of the victims are enjoying sympathetic responses widely. Yi Wang-kun, assistant professor of the Chonnam University, (43; Chemistry Department), said that "the healing of the wounds of the Kwangju Incident would begin to be solved when the present government authorities, who are the assailters, ask for forgiveness from their own hearts, when they recognize the righteousness of [the actions taken by] the people of Kwangju City at the time "the 18 May incident," and when they recognize it not as "an incident" but as "an uprising."

Some "moderates" say that "most of the bereaved families and the wounded are having financial difficulty, and cannot simply continue in the struggle." They do not lightly regard "material compensation." However, the dominant view of many people of Kwangju City is that, in principle, the solution should start with spiritual healing.

Like Reverend Kang Sin-sok (the Mujin Church in Kwangju) who said "I have never talked about what I saw and experienced in the Kwangju incident," the atmosphere here is such that, as things stand now, people do not like to talk about it or are reluctant to "testify to facts" because of worries about subsequent troubles. Accordingly, the reality is that uncovering facts is very difficult at this juncture. However, the majority view is that it is imperative to begin the work of collecting a wide range of data and testimonies to facilitate thorough fact finding.

Many have pointed out that, in order to get the facts, it is imperative and urgent that a fact finding commission be formed with personnel are fair, and hold just views, and thus that a body for objective investigations be established. The people of Kwangju City say that the fact finding commission should be given national guarantees so that it may conduct a thorough fact finding hearing concerning the causes and development of the Kwangju incident, including the number killed and wounded, and even look into the various rumors that circulated at that time.

**Illustration:** A ceremony held in memory of the victims: Although the Committee for Acceleration of Democratic Union set out to work on mapping "measures for healing" the wounds of the Kwangju incident and a discussion of the Kwangju incident has begun for the first time in 8 years, the people of Kwangju City assert that "there will be no healing measures without a thorough fact finding investigation." (The ceremony held in May of last year at the Mangwol-dong cemetery in Kwangju in memory of the victims of the Kwangju incident.)

7989

## ECONOMIC

**Export Industries' Prospects for 1988 U.S. Market Termned 'Clouded'**  
*41070022 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 8 Dec 87 p 7*

[Text] Prospects for the new year's exports to the United States are more clouded than those for any other year. It is expected there will be a far harder fight compared to other regions.

In previous years, around this time, branches of those firms who had found their way into the United States were busy negotiating with their headquarter companies on the new year's business plans which they had already drawn on their own. This year, however, they are complaining, saying that it is quite difficult to draw even an outline of business [for the coming year].

Reasons for this are, first, that U.S. business prospects for next year are clouded. After the 19 October plunge of stock prices, the stock market in the United States could

not slip out of the "Black Monday shock" and is still lingering around the stock price level of that time, despite various prescriptions to reverse this.

Over the past several years, the U.S. growth has been led by the purchasing power of consumers. Therefore, an important key to predicting next year's U.S. growth is to look at the effect the shock of the 19 October plunge of stock prices has on the purchasing power of consumers. Since the 19 October plunge of stock prices, most economists have set forth the next year's growth rate at around the 1.5 percent level, which is a half of the 3 percent level they had previously predicted.

Consumers' purchasing characteristics, as seen so far by various indexes, make it impossible to predict future development with conviction, joy and sorrow quickly alternate.

The stock market, having been dealt a heavy blow, has so far failed to recover, and, along with that, the psychology of consumers' shrinking purchasing power is running free like an epidemic.

This phenomenon is seen in large department stores and well-known stores where bargain sales are going on. This is an unprecedented event which represents an effort designed to restore with reduced prices the shrinkage in purchasing power caused by the down turn of the stock market. However, we are seeing tearful faces that are saying sales results are not so good.

Another factor which clouds prospects for exports to the United States is that it is difficult to predict how much acceleration would come in a revaluation of the won.

The issue of reevaluating the won against dollar is mutually related first of all to how the relationship between the dollar and currencies of important nations, including the yen and mark currencies, will develop. And it is also relative to how the exchange rates of those countries which are in export competition with our country, including Taiwan and Hong Kong, will move from now on.

However, the fact is that pressure to reevaluate the won against the U.S. dollar will further increase unease as to our export competitiveness, irrespective of whether the dollar drops or is kept at the current level in the currency relationship among major nations. Some time ago, David Mulford, assistant secretary for international affairs of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, asserted that four of the NICs should reevaluate their currencies up to 10 to 15 percent, and that, regarding the ROK, [the United States] is still bearish by 26 percent on the basis of the lowest value of the 1980 dollar. However, serious problems of how far such an assertion should be accepted and, when we decide to accept it, whether it could really hold up, are making the prospects for new year's exports extremely clouded.

At present, most branches of trading companies calculate the current value of the won currency at 780 won per U.S. dollar when launching trade talks.

The export unit price asks for a 10 to 15 percent raise. But neither the amount nor the price can be easily set forth. Therefore, the conclusion of actual agreements is being continuously put off.

Thirdly, a further restriction of exports to the United States is the trade pressure on the ROK. Trade companies here foresee that there will be further increases both in pressure on the revaluation of the won and the opening of the domestic market and in pressure on the visible or invisible restrictions of imports to the ROK. It has already been reported that the abolition of the GSP [official government selling price] preferential treatment toward the ROK is almost in the final stage of being decided upon. Furthermore, it is foreseen that there will be a further increase in import restrictions that might be imposed under the pretext of anti-dumping and the infringement of various patent rights.

In the meantime, in a joint special report that was prepared a while ago by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Asia Society regarding the issue of trade with the ROK, it was noted that self-restraint should be exercised on imposing trade pressure, including the revaluation of the won, during the presidential election period in the ROK.

However, behind such tolerance, there is an intention to apply trade pressure on the ROK in compliance with a more comprehensive initiative after the election is over and a new government is installed.

[In other words,] it means that the current black-ink balance of the trade with the United States will not be accepted in regard to the NICs. The repetitive remarks of a high-ranking U.S. Government official that [the United States] cannot accept procrastinating until after the National Assembly election and the Olympic Games make the prospects for the new year's exports more troubled.

Despite such troubled prospects, the Public Corporation of Trade, the Trade Association, and branches of trade companies on the scene in [the United States], have sent in their own estimated reports on the expected amounts of the next year's exports.

At the end of October [1987,] the New York Office of the Trade Association forecast the 1988 exports to the United States at \$19 billion, which is a 10 percent increase over this year's \$17 billion (estimated). One concerned person said that he was not confident. After that, when the upward valuation of the won was accelerated, the Public Corporation of Trade checked out the prospects for exports on the basis of exchange rates of 800 won to 780 won and those of below 750 won for the cases of major branches of trade companies and buyers.

The content of the prospects is that the 1988 exports to the United States estimated on the basis of the won at the 800 to 780 won [per dollar] level would be at around \$22 billion, as estimated at the beginning, or at \$20 billion. Thus it is foreseen that the expected rate of increase in the exports to the United States would be reduced by 20 percent.

This analysis reflects the factor of a slowdown rate in the growth as a result of U.S. demand for imports would be 5 percent, and 15 percent as a result of the upward valuation of the won.

And when the below 750 won level comes about, the expected rate of increase in the exports to the United States would be reduced to less than 10 percent. Thus the slowdown would be at the level of this year's expected amount of exports (ranging from \$17 to \$18 billion dollars) or \$19 billion which would carry an around 5 percent increase.

The trend reflected in major items cited in a survey conducted by the New York Office of Public Corporation of Trade on the basis of the 800 to 780 won per dollar [rate] for the case of major buyers is as follows:

Electronics goods: (1) keen competition due to the tendency of prices for Japanese goods to go down despite the high upward valuation of the yen; (2) it is expected that there will be a trend toward some increase in prices due to the fact that there is a limit to Japan's further self-absorption capacity in the course of continuous revaluation (Japan's Sony has announced a 5 percent increase on all goods from the new year); (3) buyers foresee a 5 to 10 percent price increase; and there is a tendency toward fewer orders in order to avoid the stock burden caused by an uneasy market; and (4) a slowdown is foreseen in 1988 exports to the United States to the effect that the growth rate would be at 5 to 10 percent (20 percent for 1987) due to the worsening price increases due to the high won.

Textile [goods]: A great slowdown is expected in the import demand itself due to the slowdown in consumer spending; (2) there will be a delay in concluding agreements because of the fact that, while it is requested that export prices be increased by 15 to 20 percent, buyers insist that the increase be lower than 5 to 10 percent; (3) it is foreseen that there will be active switches to third country import sources centering around lower priced items; (4) it is expected that there will be a widespread switching of buying to businesses in the United States because of the trend of fewer orders, and competition becoming greater and greater; and (5) it is difficult to expect growth in 1988 exports to the United States.

Footwear: (1) The price elasticity is low, and therefore it is requested that the price be increased by at least more than 10 percent. Thus negotiations are not smooth; (2) Buyers are very much worried about price increases; but it is not easy to secure another source of supply of high

quality and expensive goods. Therefore, it is foreseen that over the short run large-scale changes will be difficult; (3) It is foreseen, however, that there will be an active switching of the source of imports to third countries, such as Thailand and the Philippines, and that the exporting of low quality and low priced goods will entirely cease; and (4) the demand itself will also slow down and the growth rate will become stagnant fall below 5 percent.

Cars: (1) It is foreseen that the demand itself will slow down. However, it is inevitable that prices [of cars] from major exporting countries, such as Japan and West Germany, will be raised. It is foreseen that the competitive power of the manufacturing businesses in the United States will be improved and their market share will be expanded; and (2) the cars made in the ROK are high in their competitiveness, and therefore analyses note that they have reserve strength for short range price increases. So it is foreseen that there can be opportunities for expanding markets (in a time of economic slowdown, they have excellent competitive power; and the demand for small cars will increase.)

Steel: (1) In 1987 the steel industry in the United States showed a trend toward slow rehabilitation; however, it has been in a state of lethargy since the stock market unease; (2) the competitive power of the manufacturing industries in the United States has grown, and their overseas exports have increased thanks to the low dollar; thus the prospects for the rehabilitation of and the increase in demand for the steel industries in the United States are bright; and (3) compared to the U. S. demand, the operation rate of domestic factories is at 85 percent due to continued closedowns. Although [steel] is a quota item, it maintains price competitiveness.

Toys and dolls: (1) This type of product is produced in small and medium businesses and its price elasticity is low. Therefore, it is inevitable that the price will be raised in proportion to the increase in cost. It is foreseen that the growth in exports will slow down greatly; and (2) buyers foresee that the reduction of imports from the ROK will be inevitable, and that the import source of low price goods will be switched to third countries, including the PRC.

However, these expectations are based on the proposition that the won be maintained at the level of more than 780 won [per dollar]. As foreseen by the business circles, however, if the era of the less than the 750 won level arrives at the end of the first half of next year, exports to the United States will become extremely unsteady.

In the case of electronic goods, it is inevitable that prices will be increased by at least more than 10 percent. Most buyers say that they cannot make any comment on that matter on the basis of the current situation. In the case of textile goods and footwear, too, the profit situation has worsened to the point where export prices must increase; thus it is inevitable that exports will slow down. Even in

the case of cars, a price increase by over 10 percent is inevitable; it is predicted that this will be a decisive blow for the expansion of the market. In the case of steel, too, a similar situation is expected to develop.

Major causes of the dismal prospects for the next year's exports to the United States can be condensed to the triple pains of the revaluation of the won, the pressure of import restrictions, and the troubled prospects for U. S. business. These three things play a mutually aggravating role. Thus it seems imperative that [we] should not fail to make adequate preparations for the next year's exports with a firm determination beforehand to be on the alert against those troubling prospects that might blow out the spark of our economic lives.

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**Professor: Economic Situation Calls for New Labor-Management Relationship**  
*41070023 Seoul HYONDAE NOSA*  
*December 1987 pp 23-29*

[Article by Professor Kim Su-kon of Kyonghui University: "Economic Development and Changes in Labor-Management Relations"]

[Text] This is a reprint of the full text of a lecture given by Professor Kim Su-kon at the symposium on the theme of "The Right Course for the Development of Labor-Management Relations in South Korea for the 1990's," held on 6 November 1987 in commemoration of the 103rd anniversary of the founding of the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

## 1. Introduction

Over last July and August, in a period of 2 months, we experienced labor-management disputes in numbers unprecedented in our history—totaling more than 3,000 cases. Through them we learned many things. We learned that, contrary to our impression of all cooperation and harmony, there were dissensions inherent in labor-management relations; we also learned how explosive the manifestation of these dissensions can be when it finally occurs after having been built up without being resolved in a reasoned way. We discovered, moreover, how ignorant everyone was of the question of industrial relations while living in an industrial society—everyone from the labor, the management, the government, to the general public. Although since September the discord has been settled and industrial peace restored, considering that the settlement and restoration were achieved through the use of public power and that the use of public power was unavoidable, there is no telling as to when and in what form the same kind of labor-management discord might erupt once again. This makes it imperative that there be long-term, rational countermeasures formulated to deal with this situation. With this in

mind, let me first analyze the remote and proximate causes of the last summer's labor disputes, and then examine the question of what should be the way to deal with them.

## 2. Remote and Proximate Causes of Labor Disputes

### a. Growth First, Distribution Later

"We, too, shall have a taste of decent living!"—out of this determined will of the people came the miracle of the Han River. But when an economic policy based on the "growth first, distribution later" approach—although the rationale for such a policy was accepted at the early stage of economic development—was kept in place for too long, it distorted the distribution structure and, above all, it exacerbated the visible consumption gap between the rich and the poor, inevitably creating a sense of alienation on the part of the working masses. There are some industrialists who ask their employees: "when your absolute living standard is better now than it ever was, why is it that you have more complaints now than ever before!?" Little do they know that today's labor-management issue has little to do with the question of absolute standard but has everything to do with the question of relative gap.

Growth and distribution must occur simultaneously, lest workers would feel cheated out of remuneration commensurate to their contribution; this sense of discontent would either manifest itself in the form of labor-management strife or, if that is not feasible due to external pressure, otherwise prove detrimental to the generation of desired motivation within the work force. The mechanism that ensures simultaneous occurrence of growth and distribution is none other than the labor union. Yet, many responsible for the making and implementation of policies have in the past clung to the notion that the weaker the labor union the better it is for economic growth. Perhaps there was a touch of truth to this notion during the early stage of economic development when accumulation and reinvestment of capital were called for. This explains why the "growth first, distribution later" logic prevailed. But once the first leap in the economic development is accomplished, distribution can no longer be delayed not only because of the rising, rightful demand for distribution among the workers but also from the standpoint of ensuring balanced growth of those industries geared to domestic consumption.

### b. Periods of Political Vacuum

If the problem that had existed in the distribution of the economic "pie" was the remote cause of the labor-management strifes of last July and August, the proximate cause undeniably was the political environment that followed the 29 June declaration of democratization. Historically, there have been some 100 instances of labor-management disputes in an average year under normal circumstances, but it has also been true that the number of such disputes rose to between 200 and 400 at

times of interregnums such as what followed the 26 October event [assassination of President Pak Chong-hui inn 1971]. Does this, then, mean that restoration of political stability is all it takes to automatically eliminate or reduce labor-management disputes? The answer obviously is no. Restoring to public power constitutes a force that is ephemeral at best. Any given political power can turn into a state of vacuum at any time; therefore, it alone cannot guarantee a wholesome industrial peace unless it is accompanied by structural improvements that open the door for reasoned resolutions of labor-management discord.

### c. Inadequacy of and Lack of Experience in the Labor-Management System

Examining the remote and proximate causes in their totality, what really drove the July-August labor unrest to such an extreme state was the inadequacy of the system with which to deal with the labor-management affairs coupled with the lack of experience in operating such a system. Although a legal system existed since 1953, we never had a chance to put that law to work; as a result, not only did we fail to discover the inadequacy of the law, we never trusted the law itself. Our labor law, which is foreign in origin and was never accepted as something indigenous, was ignored universally by the labor, the management, and the government; thus, in effect, the law was there in name only, stripped of its authority entirely. Because there was no "rule of game" (a rule not being obeyed is same as no rule), both sides of the dispute had to resort to the tactics of trying to read each other's face, and one act of violence served as the excuse for another. This is why I say that we need to develop a rational system and clearly establish acceptable procedures. On that premise, let us now discuss specific measures necessary to achieve these objectives.

## 3. Direction To Follow in Developing the System Governing Labor- Management Relations

### a. What Kind of Labor Union?

What is needed first of all is a clear understanding of the objectives of the kind of labor union we aim to have. The labor union the nurturing of which we have been advocating is not a union as a means for class struggle. The free unionism is not and ought not be interested in taking over political power. The union we have in mind is not a labor movement that negates the free economic system; rather, it is an interest group that stands on the system and goes on from there to work for the rights and interests of the workers by cooperating with the management in order to build a bigger "pie" and by fighting, when necessary, for a fair distribution of the pie.

The labor-management relationship is a marriage based on mutual needs; in this sense it is like the husband-wife relationship. A quarrel between husband and wife, if allowed to intensify unchecked, could lead to a divorce. Neither abolishing the divorce system nor barring

domestic quarrels would necessarily ensure the happiness of all the people. By the same token, in the labor-management relationship, for the labor to demand more is not evil, nor is it a crime for the management to refuse to give in to such a demand. So, they have a quarrel for a while but in the end they work out an entente as they should, realizing that they are indispensable to each other. This is why we must not allow either the process of compromise to become controlled by the government interests or the union activity to be dominated by communists. What we are talking about is the very point where industrial democracy begins.

#### b. Development of a System Facilitative of the Convergence of Free Labor Unions

##### (1) Political Activity by Labor Union

If a labor union decides to engage in an activity aimed at gaining political power, it should change its label to a political party. On the other hand, even if setting political ambitions aside, given the legitimate need of the labor unions to conduct effective "lobbying" of legislative actions for the protection of the rights and interests of the workers, they should certainly be allowed to engage in political activity to the extent of supporting a certain political party or certain politicians within that context. Barring labor unions from contributing their funds to a political party would have little practical impact because the present financial state of unions would make such contributions impossible, but proscribing them even from giving their support to a certain political candidate would effectively render them impotent in terms of functioning as a pressure group.

##### (2) Requisite Condition for Union Formation

Stipulation of the support of either 30 persons or one-fifth of the employees as a prerequisite for the formation of a labor union is an infringement of the freedom of association guaranteed by the Constitution; its abrogation, therefore, is a good thing.

##### (3) The Question of the Right To Represent

On the other hand, meriting careful consideration is the question of whether or not the act of formation itself should automatically grant the union so formed the right of collective bargaining vis-a-vis the employer. When the person having the authority to represent is opposed by a rival figure, a question arises as to which one of them should be allowed to exercise the right to bargain; there is no rational procedure set forth in the existing law for the resolution of this question. The only thing that comes close to it is the provision of Paragraph 5, Article 3 of the Labor Union Law, which stipulates that if it is ascertained that a new union is organized for the purpose of obstructing legitimate activity of the existing union, the new union's registration may be rejected. By so stipulating, the law has given the government the discretionary authority to decide whether or not it is the intention of

the second union to obstruct the existing union's movement. It is in fact this provision that has in the past made it possible to prevent the emergence of second unions; conversely, it has been the source of unending criticism that the existing unions are controlled by the government.

Getting back to the labor-management disputes of last summer, it is all too well known that this inadequacy of legal provisions played a significant role in the affairs by being the cause of constant wrangling over the government-controlled nature of the labor unions and by placing the government in a helpless position even though it was aware that most of the unions already registered were not being supported by the majority of the workers. It is essential, therefore, that there be legal provisions established whereby a person with representative authority can be chosen democratically by a majority vote to handle collective bargaining with the management and such a representative, once elected, cannot be the subject of a nonconfidence vote for a set period. Yet, the recent revision of the law has failed to put forth any new provision regarding this question; theoretically, therefore, even a two-person union will automatically be accorded the right of collective bargaining. This kind of a situation begs the question: what if a new union, organized by the majority of workers, should come forth to register itself? This question will inevitably face the same problems encountered in the past.

By inserting the phrasing "...if it is aimed at the identical target group..." the revised law is said to have attempted to prevent the emergence of plural unions, but what has to be recognized is that the ambiguous definition of the wording leaves room for more of the same criticism and wrangling which existed before about the union's being controlled by the government.

##### (4) The Question of Third-Party Intervention

With the exception of higher-levels of the union hierarchy, no one else other than the parties directly concerned are being allowed to have a voice in the union activity. Not only is this practice intolerable from the standpoint of equity vis-a-vis the employer, it is a restrictive provision harmful to democratic competition in the running of unions; as such, it should be abrogated.

##### (5) Unions by Company Versus Unions by Industry

Unlike the experiences of the advanced nations, in our country the evolutionary process of labor-management relationship has been marked by conflicting efforts of the two sides, each with the backing of certain political forces, trying to steer the labor movement in the direction favorable to them, choosing either the concept of unions by industry or the concept of unions by company, and trying to have the concept of their choice codified by law. The fact is, in the case of Japan, company-based labor unions did not come about as a result of a legislative dictate, nor are they the only labor unions—in some

cases collective bargaining is conducted on an industry basis as a matter of fact. Conversely, although industry-based labor unions are known to be powerful in West Europe and the United States, this does not mean that company-based unions have become completely powerless there. And yet in our country the trend is to settle for one or the other of these two systems by legislative means—this, I must say, is a misguided conception to begin with. Whichever one is to be chosen, the decision will have to be based on a democratic process emanating from the grass roots; otherwise there will not be industrial democracy—a point we should do well to bear in mind.

#### (6) Equal Guarantee for the Right To Take Collective Actions and the Right To Lock Out

Although the right to take collective actions is guaranteed by law as a basic right of the workers, due partly to the complexity of the procedure involved and partly to government interferences of the past the workers have been unable to gain the experience of making legitimate use of that right; the result is that they do not even know what is the proper way to undertake a collective action. If the established procedure is unreasonable, it ought to be amended. But amending it does not mean a blanket, unqualified rejection of all the provisions contained in the existing Labor Dispute Mediation Law; rather, realizing that a fair share of problems arises not because of faulty provisions of the law but because of poor implementation of them, the scope of amendment should be limited to what is actually needed.

For instance, although some are reportedly advocating the abrogation of the reconciliation procedure, this procedure was adopted in the first place because reconciliation had proven effective in resolving many labor-management disputes in advanced industrial nations. It seems that there is little for us to gain by abolishing such a procedure at this stage when our experience with it is still so shallow. On the other hand, the law's revision shortening the cooling-off period was a welcome move.

Once the labor group is accorded the right to take collective actions, the logical corollary is to accord the management the right to shut down the work place. It is true that, during last summer's labor unrest, most of the disputes ended up being illegal due to procedural errors committed. That experience notwithstanding, not to recognize the management's inherent right to shut down the work place is like handcuffing one fighter during a boxing match. For the sake of establishing a rational convention in this regard, it will behoove not only the labor and the management but the government and the media as well to have a thorough understanding of this point.

Meanwhile, the general rule of "no work, no pay" is a fundamental principle governing the free economic system; it is based on this principle that the free unionism is accorded the justification to exercise the right to strike.

Yet, in our country, which is totally lacking the experience of dealing with lawful strikes—there has not been a single such strike thus far, it has been a common practice for the management to pay the workers returning to work after a strike 50-60 percent of their wages covering the strike period. The explanation is that the workers have been forcing the management to make such a payment by demanding it as part of the terms for ending the strike. But looking at the experience of the Western capitalist countries, there have been instances of making the negotiated wage increase retroactive by a few months, but no union has ever made a poststrike demand for the payment of wages covering the period of strike. This is because the right to strike, far from being a license for acts of violence leading to destruction of equipment or to bloodshed, is merely a right of the workers to exercise their prerogative of not selling their labor when they so decide collectively. Thus, asking the management to pay for the labor which has not been sold could very well lead to an excuse for negating the legitimacy of the right to strike itself; therefore the workers will not dare make such a demand. Even in Japan, whose feudalistic labor-management relationship is subject to bitter criticism at times and where employers sometimes pay some of the wages covering the strike period "out of the consideration for the poststrike human relationship," such an outmoded practice is said to be clearly diminishing. Such being the case, the current practice of ours, too, ought to be corrected for the sake of preserving the legitimacy of the labor union's right to strike, if nothing else. But given the present state of our labor unions without having accumulated strike funds, we should tolerate partial payment of the wages for the strike period as a transitional measure for a limited time while steering and encouraging the unions toward eventual self-sufficiency in this regard.

#### (7) Voluntary Arbitration System and Grievance Processing System

The system of having a member of the Voluntary Arbitration Board designated as a peacemaker in the settlement of a dispute—the government has already announced its intention to adopt this system—is very desirable as a means toward minimizing government intervention. But such a system can be successful only if the parties directly involved discard the idea of using government intervention as a tool with which to enhance their respective positions—each seeking the upper hand.

In the law governing the joint labor-management conference, the stipulation mandating an equal representation by both sides is not necessary. For this conference is where the parties concerned meet and consult with each other, not a voting organ that settles by a majority vote such questions as what and how much is to be given by the employer.

Meanwhile, the grievance processing system must get away from the notion that its function is simply to listen benevolently to complaints; it ought to be expanded to a

point where it can mediate disagreements between the labor and the management over such matters as interpretation of collective agreements and employment contracts in terms of their practical applications. Only then can we hope to prevent a minor interpretational difference from throwing an entire production facility into a raging strife.

#### 4. Conclusion

Having already enumerated many de facto conclusions while discussing policy issues, I see no need to repeat them here. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that the modernization of labor-management relations is yet to be achieved in our country, there are certain questions which need to be thought out in earnest:

One such question is, can a union formed by the workers of a subcontractor strike against the primary contractor? Should this happen, how should it be dealt with? It behooves us to study these issues in order to formulate rational countermeasures.

Another has to do with technological diversification of the business makeup that leads to a multitude of job categories, which in turn raises the possibility of more than one labor union emerging within one company. In such a situation, as a rule, government has the ultimate adjudication power to settle the question of so-called appropriate collective bargaining unit, but the current labor law of ours provides no answers as to how such a question is to be handled if and when it arises.

This being the picture, we must, in the face of a pile of unresolved issues concerning systematic development of labor-management relations, strive toward the formulation of wise countermeasures now in the manner of getting rain shoes ready while the sun shines, instead of being content with the stability of the moment.

9977/9738

## SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

### Proposal for Promotion of International Cooperation in R&D

41110003c Seoul KISUL KWALLI in Korean  
Sep 87 p 10

[Text] By 1990, in order to develop advanced technology, international cooperative research and development will be promoted in material science, bioengineering and genetic engineering, semiconductors, etc., in 18 fields, in cooperation with the United States, Japan, France and West Germany.

It is the intention of the government to discuss a detailed plan for carrying out cooperative research at the forthcoming science and technology cooperation meeting in September and October, where the member nations are the United States, Japan, England, and France.

According to the Science and Technology Agency, the world trend is for nations to protect their technology from others, therefore, our nation must seek an active role in the development of science and technology by breaking the barrier of a limited R&D capability. To achieve this, beginning next year, the cooperative R&D with other nations will be accelerated.

The projects will be distributed as follows; 23 projects with Japan, 17 projects with the United States, 13 projects with France, 12 projects with West Germany, 2 projects with England, and 1 project each with Canada and Australia.

The projects include 12 involving polymer and advanced materials, 8 involving measurements and standards, 7 projects in bioengineering, 6 projects involving basic production and manufacturing technology, 5 projects each in automation and fine chemicals, 4 projects each in semiconductor material and public welfare [as published], 3 projects each in atomic energy and ocean technology, 2 projects each in reactor core parts and material, design engineering, software, and mineral resource utilization, and 1 project each in communication technology, electric power engineering, and energy conservation in industrial processes.

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### Expansion Plans For Overseas R&D

41110003d Seoul KISUL KWALLI in Korean  
Aug 87 p 22

[Text] The Science and Technology Agency is planning to expand its overseas offices in the United States, Japan, and Europe and, during the next year, the number of overseas offices will be increased to 16 in 8 nations.

The new overseas offices will be located in New York City and London, by KAIST (Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology), in Washington D.C. by the Standard Research Laboratory, in Geneva, Switzerland by the Electronics and Communication Laboratory, in New York City by the Gene Engineering Center, and in Santiago, Chile by the Oceanographic Laboratory.

Currently, the operating overseas offices from KAIST are in Tokyo, those from the Energy Laboratory are in Stockholm, Sweden, those from the Electronics and Communication Laboratory are in San Jose, United States, those from the Energy and Resource Laboratory are in (Sopjaantiporis), France, and those from the Machinery Laboratory are in Tokyo, New York City, San Francisco, and Frankfurt (West Germany).

By next year, the number of staff members will increase to 31, as permanent positions, including the indigenous workers in 16 overseas offices.

The main purpose of this expansion of the overseas office network by the Science and Technology Agency is to reinforce the cooperative R&D projects with the developed nations and to enhance the advanced science and technological information gathering activities abroad.

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**Private Sector S&T Academy Proposed**  
*41110003e Seoul KISUL KWALLI in Korean*  
*Jul 87 p 39*

[Text] The government is initiating the establishment of a private sector science academy, and Samsung, the Lucky-Goldstar Group, and other industrial giants are echoing the call for the establishment of a non-governmental science academy.

According to the Science and Technology Agency, the manpower demand in science and technology has increased every year. In 1986, the manpower demand was 52,300 and it is expected to increase to 80,560 in 1991 and to 150,000 in 2001. To satisfy such a demand, KAIST (Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology) will establish a sister organization, the Private Sector Science Academy which will commence a trial operation next year.

To respond to the government plan, Samsung and the Lucky-Goldstar Group are promoting the establishment of a Private Sector Science Academy in their own central research laboratory compounds. Hyundai and other industrial groups are also considering such a move.

For example, the Samsung Group has started construction of a Samsung Technical Center on a 80,000-pyung size lot and a 22,000-pyung building. Samsung is pushing to have the Private Sector Science Academy in this center.

As for the Lucky-Goldstar Group, they are constructing and operating the First Research Complex, with a building 9,700-pyung in size on a lot that is 20,000-pyung. It is their intention to establish a Private Sector Science Academy in that complex. The Private Sector Science Academy will be installed among the major research centers and other similar organizations. It is expected that Samsung and Lucky-Goldstar will be engaged in the establishment of such an academy.

The Private Sector Science Academy will graduate students with masters or doctorate degrees under the guidance of KAIST, which will provide the professional staff, thesis guidance, and will confer the degrees. The private sector will provide the facility, lecturers, and the funds.

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**R&D Council for Superconductivity Founded**  
*41110003b Seoul KISUL KWALLI in Korean*  
*Oct 87 p 48*

[Text] In order to promote high-temperature superconductor development, the government formulated a large-scale cooperative research project, and a superconductor research and development committee was organized to achieve a cooperative effort among the national research institutes and laboratories, academia, and the private sector.

Recently, the United States, Japan, and some European nations have been investigating high-temperature superconducting material. It is our decision to carry out cooperative research among industry, academia, and other laboratories, through the formation of a superconductor research and development committee, which will consist of 5 national laboratories, including the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST), the Standard Research Laboratory, the Machinery Research Laboratory, the Electronic Communication Research Laboratory, and the Electricity Research Laboratory, along with 4 universities, including Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Busan University, and Pohang College of Engineering, as well as 3 non-governmental organizations including the Sangyong Co., Kumssung Electric Cables, and the Korea Electric Institute.

Kaist decided to promote the basic research, property study, and application study using the Research Institute, academia, and private firms through the newly organized superconductor committee which consists of superconductor experts. The headquarters of the committee is located at the Korea Standard Laboratory, and a monthly meeting will be held to exchange pertinent information and data. Depending upon the consensus, the search would be further extended into academic and private sectors, thus making the superconductor research and development project a national goal. To begin with, as a special project fund, 50 billion Won was allocated although this investment will be gradually increased.

Through this special project allocation, a detailed plan will be completed within the coming year. On the basis of that plan, the application study of the superconductor production will begin, along with the process and structure study, the critical characteristic study, the thin film Josephson element development, etc.

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**Communication Satellite Launch Planned in Mid-1990s**  
*41110003a Seoul KISUL KWALLI in Korean*  
*Oct 87 p 37*

[Text] The government is planning to launch a communication satellite by the middle of the 1990's and, for that occasion, the government has begun planning a

comprehensive program for a transmitter network setup, and satellite production and launching operations in preparation for entry into a satellite communication and broadcasting era.

According to "The plan for promotion of satellite communication and broadcasting," prepared by the Ministry of Communication, in the middle of the 1990's a communication satellite will be launched 36,000km above the equator. By 1989, the following tasks must be carried out: research on satellite communication and broadcasting system engineering, the task of the satellite and a feasibility study, circuit demand estimation and the size of the satellite, the manpower, and the satellite service program. During 1989-91, the satellite system will be designed and the support system will be constructed. During 1992-95, the contractors will be selected; the preparation for launch will be completed; and the operation tasks will be started.

To build a satellite in Korea, it will take an investment of about 350 billion won. The Ministry of Communication began to prepare a comprehensive satellite communication technology network through the Korea Communications Technology office, a sister firm of the Korea Telephone and Telegraph Co.

The Korea Communication Technology Office and the U.S. Comsat will jointly carry out the communication network study and economic analysis. The Ministry of Communication will begin construction, and a study of a satellite communication network on the basis of the joint study and, by 1989, an embryo organization for satellite communication and broadcasting will have been installed and be in operation.

The Ministry of Communication projected that the space technology related industry will grow to \$100 billion and, to enter that market, the ministry is planning to expand into new industries, in addition to satellite construction, antennas, transmitting and receiving facilities, dirigibles, and exploration rockets.

Having launched a communication satellite, the international telephone exchange will be smoother than ever and the TV reception problem will be solved. Furthermore, it is expected that a ISDN (Information System and Data Network) will be secured, and this will open the door to space oriented industry.

Along with the involvement of governmental branches and agencies, the participation of the Astrophysical Industries and other electronic related firms is desired.

Currently, many satellites are operated and controlled by the United States, Japan, and some European countries, and it seems that satellite operation is economical as far as launching and management are concerned.

**Status of Office Automation in Country Examined**  
*41110008b Seoul CHONGB SANOP in Korean  
Dec 87 pp 26-28*

[Excerpts] In Korea, office automation (OA) has developed to some extent due to the growing need for OA as well as the atmosphere of strong competition and technical development, and an increased demand for efficient management.

In order to accommodate the revolutionized OA and as a way of minimizing a trial and error type modification in OA, the Korea Productivity Center, last year, made a survey which included the status of OA in industry and business, the distribution of OA related equipment, and the proposed purchase of such equipment among more than 2,000 firms. The survey results are discussed below.

**(1) The status of OA in Korea**

Among the large firms, OA is in the midst of expanding and utilizing mainframe computer systems, while the mid and small-size firms use mostly PC type computers.

The highest priority of OA is efficient production and material management and control, followed by tasks such as data control, data retrieval and search, data analysis and information resource related operations and, lastly, storage-and-retrieval and accounting. As Figure 1 [not reproduced] convincingly shows, the information flow in on-line data processing occupies, and to a large extent reflects, the scale of a business and the mode of business transactions.

The most important item in OA for a business is the standardization of office management, and it is imperative that the workers be familiar with OA. The next factors in importance are: the establishment of a proper and justifiable OA modification plan and the understanding and support from top management.

The projected goal of OA, a realistic one, for the next 5 years, is that there be a networking of the information flow among the large firms which already have computerized systems, while those firms which are not yet computerized or at PC class systems, be expected to computerize any crucial office management.

**(2) The Status of the Distribution of OA Equipment and Projected Purchases**

The status of the distribution of OA equipment in Korea is an indirect indicator of the level and degree of OA. The status of distribution and the prospect of purchase of OA equipment in 1987 are shown in Table 1, which is tabulated from the survey taken by the Korea Productivity Center.

On the basis of the current survey, the terminals, including large, medium, and small computers, are distributed at 1 terminal per 37 workers and there is 1 terminal per

145 workers for 16-bit PC type computers. The most sought OA equipment is a mid-to-large-scale computer which will perform and manage general and routine office work and, next, a PC with a general purpose computer system package and a customized computer system was the choice.

#### The Distribution of OA Equipment and Perspective

Table 1

(Unit: number of pieces of equipment per firm)

Name of OA Equipment	Average unit in operation as of October 1986	Average number of units projected
1.Copying machines	7.83	0.77
2.Telex machines	1.7	0.05
3.Facsimile machines	2.26	0.33
4.Videotex machines	0.05	0.02
5.Projection-conference systems	0	0.002
6.Large size computers	0.28	0.22
7.Medium size computers	0.52	0.38
8.Small size computers	0.6	0.19
9.PC LAN systems	0.16	0.06
10.8-Bit Personal computers	3.12	0.09
11.16-Bit Personal computers	9.74	7.12
12.Wordprocessor units	1.09	1.35

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#### Export of Precision Chemical Products Promoted 4110008a Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 24 Dec 87 p 1

[Text] The government has decided to expand the fine chemical industry into an export oriented industry and, furthermore, the industrial development fund and the special research and development fund are to be increased to achieve this expansion. To coincide with each 5-year Economic Development Plan, a fine chemicals group will be established in each of the 5-year periods, and a survey will be started to justify such an undertaking.

On the afternoon of the 24th, the government called a meeting of the ad hoc Committee on Material Patents (chairman: Mr Moon Hui-kyeong, vice minister of the Economic Planning Board) and at this meeting, a discussion was held on the plan, the Expansion Plan of the Fine Chemical Industry, which was submitted by the Non-governmental Material Patent Committee, it was decided that the plan should be accepted.

After examining the plan, the Non-government Material Patent ad hoc Committee suggested increasing the funds for material patent research and development from 4.5 billion won for this year to 21 billion won for each future

year. It was also suggested that, for cooperative research, the fund should be increased from the current 1.16 billion won to 8.0 billion won for each coming year.

The development aid program for importation policy and perspective export products will be increased from 4.1 billion won to 16.2 billion won for each of the forthcoming years. In addition, it was demanded that the technology and manpower development fund be calculated in the tax deduction program and be raised from the current 10 percent to 20 percent.

It was also emphasized that, in order to energize material patent activity, existing institutions should be expanded, i.e., the toxicological test center, the gene bank, and the bioassay center and, in addition, the following institutions would be established, i.e., a pathological test center, a joint reagent center, and a technical center.

Furthermore, it was demanded that 1 billion won be awarded by 1991 to secure an international sales network, and the limit of the pecuniary loss from the technical development fund and the amount of income tax exemption would be increased.

The government will prepare a plan for cultivating the fine chemicals industry on the basis of the proposal submitted by the non-governmental ad hoc committee, and that prepared plan will be confirmed early next year at the Fifth Material Patent Committee meeting.

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#### FOREIGN RELATIONS, TRADE

##### Trade Negotiations With U.S. Continue 41070028a Seoul CHOSUN ILBO in Korean 31 Dec 87 p 2

[Article by Washington correspondent Pyong Yong-sik]

[Text] From the beginning of the year, there is expected to be an intense verbal tug of war in Washington between the U.S. and Korean officials regarding the importation of beef, the opening up insurance and cigarette markets, and raising the value of the won.

The U.S. officials, anxious to conclude a U.S.-Korean trade negotiation on these four items before the installation of the newly elected government, are eagerly awaiting the visit by the Minister of Economic Planning Board Chong In-yong and his entourage on the 2d of January.

THE WASHINGTON POST gave prominent coverage to the U.S.-Korean trade negotiation in its 30 December issue.

The U.S. trade delegation has been pressing the importation of beef (for use in hotels), a full liberalization of the price of cigarettes, and permission for joint ventures between Korean firms and foreign insurance companies from the Korean Government. At times, it has threatened to take appropriate countermeasures if these demands are not met by the end of the year.

The Department of Treasury in the past has requested a prompt reevaluation of won, pointing out that in spite of the \$10 billion trade surplus, Korean Government had intentionally undervalued its currency. Although the U.S. side has accommodated the request of the Korean Government to defer trade negotiations until the presidential election is over, it has become insistent on these four demands since the election.

#### Twelve Million Dollar Purchase of Beef

The U.S. side is insisting that beef imports should be allowed starting from 1 January 1988. The U.S. side is arguing forcefully that Korea should honor its promise that beef would be imported after the presidential election. It is said that the Korean Government suggested importation of agricultural products other than beef considering the forthcoming congressional election, but was turned down.

The Korean Government has prohibited the importation of beef for hotel use since 1985. The United States is now pushing to sell \$12 million worth of beef which includes the amount lost by the U.S. beef industry since 1985.

In the event that the Korean Government refuses to allow importation of beef, it is probable that the United States might initiate an Article-301 retaliatory investigation claiming that the beef import policy of the Korean Government is unfair, or file a complaint with GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade). In either case, it would take about 1 year for the retaliatory measure to take effect.

#### Possibility of Immediate Retaliation

The director of planning, the Ministry of Finance, Hong Chae-yong, during his visit to Washington last month, proposed a graduated yearly price reduction plan for U.S. cigarettes, but the U.S. Government brushed aside his proposal saying that only a full liberalization of cigarette prices would be worth further discussion. The U.S. Government is arguing that the Monopoly Administration of Korea should not monopolize the importation of cigarettes but instead grant import licenses to import agents, and that pricing should be left entirely to the importers as in Japan and Taiwan. Although the

Korean side has proposed, as an alternative, that it is willing to regulate prices at the level of the domestic cigarettes "88," the U.S. side is insisting on full liberalization.

As for insurance, the U.S. is likely to undertake retaliatory measures soon unless some concession is made by the Korean Government. While permitting foreign insurance companies to undertake joint ventures with Korean firms, the Korean Government has prohibited those conglomerates under bank credit control from participating in such joint ventures. The U.S. trade delegates, however, protest "With whom can we form joint ventures if we are not allowed to deal with the firms we trust?"

The U.S. side is requesting that although it can give up 10 of the some 30 firms under bank credit control, it should be allowed to form joint ventures with the remaining 20 firms. The U.S. Government gives the impression that it wants to help the Aetna Insurance Company which once proposed a joint venture with the Tongbu Group. It is said that Aetna is maintaining the position that because of its special relationship with the owners of the Tongbu Group, it cannot go into joint venture with other firms.

#### Announcement Possibly After the Congressional Election

Although the U.S. request for adjustment of the exchange rate is without deadline, Secretary of the Treasury Baker is expected to press the issue harder than ever when he sees Minister Chong In-yong. Considering that Treasury officials once requested a 15 percent raise in the won when the won-dollar rate was 800 to 1, it is conceivable that the U.S. side may aim for an exchange rate of 680 won to a dollar.

Trade analysts in Washington are speculating that Minister Chong In-yong may concede to most of the demands when he meets U.S. Trade Representative Yeutter, but choose to delay the announcement of agreement until after the congressional election. It is possible that Minister Chong may sign a secret "Agree now, but announce later" agreement to avoid trade retaliation from the United States. It appears that Minister Chong does not have much choice in Washington. Some analysts are openly questioning whether the minister of the Economic Planning Board himself should be coming to Washington when an outcome is so clearly foreseeable.

13270/12913

## POLITICAL

**Chuche Korea Marks 40th Anniversary**  
41100043 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean  
2 Jan 88 p 3

[Political commentary by Choe Yong-tok: "Established Theory: Let Us Display the Revolutionary Mettle of Chuche Korea!"]

[Text] The year of 1988.

In the fatherland that has greeted the new year full of hope, the revolutionary mettle of Chuche Korea is soaring higher and higher.

Every heart of our people, who, accepting the great leader's New Year's message in a strong sense of gratitude, have embarked on the new year's march, is seething with the revolutionary enthusiasm and faith like an active volcano.

### The Year Of 1988

This is a significant year in the history of our fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught in his New Year's message this year as follows:

"The year of 1988 is a significant year in which the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic arrives.

"In this year, we must again effect a great upswing in all fields of socialist construction and thereby we must overcome accumulated difficulties and trials. We must display all over the world the great power of our republic which has distinguished itself as a socialist country of self-reliance, independence, and self-defense. We must thus successfully mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a great festival of the victor."

This is a congratulatory year in which the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK established by the great leader arrives.

A historical year in which both those people who followed the respected and beloved leader and the party in defending the republic with blood by getting through stern revolutionary storms, and those new generations who were born and brought up happily in the bosom of the republic will celebrate together the 40th anniversary of the national festival.

What is burning in the hearts of the people who have turned the first page of this significant year's calendar? What are seething in the hearts of the people who have held high the flames of innovation in their first battle?

It is a unanimous aim designed to again effect a great upswing in all fields of the socialist construction, to display all over the world the great power of our republic, and to successfully mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a great festival of the victor.

"In his New Year's message, the great leader set forth as a central task of this year's socialist construction a more intense acceleration of the grand construction march which has already taken its first step.

"We will accelerate the grand construction march with steps greater than last year's, and thereby successfully celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a great festival of the victor."

These are the words in an outcry made in faith by the constructors of the great Sunchon Vinalon Complex who are upholding the lofty will of the great leader and our party.

The burning enthusiasm and invincible will for again bringing about a great upswing in socialist construction, for successfully celebrating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a great festival of the victor, and for displaying all over the world the great power of our fatherland.

Seething with this very enthusiasm and this very will are the construction sites of large-scale power plants, of mines and coal mines, of chemical industry bases, and of steel plants. Forcefully pulsating with that enthusiasm and will are those underground mine galleries which are opening breakthroughs for marching ahead, and the farm fields in which the socialist agrarian thesis is thoroughly being implemented.

The 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic is a very significant happy event in the history of our nation and in the social and political life of our people.

When the republic was founded, our people became the real masters of the state and society for the first time in history; they became such a mighty and dignified people whom no one can easily malign.

Under the banner of the republic, the most advanced socialist system was established on this land and in our country, which was unknown to the world in the past, rose high in a section of the east as a strong socialist nation of self-reliance, independence, and self-defense.

Our people do not know any other system that is better than the socialist system of our country, the bosom of our republic, in the world.

Our republic is one in which the people are masters of the country and in which all the people, firmly united around the party and the leader, are forcefully marching ahead.

The socialist system of our country under which the state takes the responsibility for and takes care of the whole destiny of the people, including food, clothes, consumer goods, education, and medical care, and in which all the people mutually help and lead one another in a happy life with revolutionary love of comradeship and the spirit of collectivism.

This very year, in which the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic arrives, is a significant year in which we must fully display the invincible power of our republic and the superiority of the socialist system of our country.

How successfully we can decorate this significant year depends on how well we implement the socialist construction of this year.

This year is the second year of the grand Third 7-Year Plan.

Our people scored a brilliant victory in their first year of battle of the new prospective plan.

Thanks to the farsighted plans and undaunted operations of the party and the leader and our people's heroic struggle, a great number of great monumental creations were erected under a perpetual plan all over the country. On all fronts of the socialist construction, very precious accomplishments were made for the everlasting prosperity of the nation and the happiness of the people.

However, that was nothing but the first step toward implementing the prospective plans.

The fundamental task of the Third 7-Year Plan is designed to firmly lay the material and technological foundation for the complete victory of socialism by means of accelerating the chucheization, modernization, and scientization of the national economy.

The grand prospective target was set forth in order to further strengthen the economic power of the state, to an epoch-making improvement in the living standard of the people, and to effect a decisive transformation in the struggle designed to score the complete victory of socialism.

This is really a stupendous and substantial task that cannot be carried out by keeping an ordinary pace.

We must effect a great advance this year in the struggle designed to implement the new prospective plans. We must further accelerate the construction of major projects designed to satisfactorily solve the problems of food, clothes, and shelters of our people, including the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex. We must accelerate more quickly the grand monumental constructions, including the construction of the Rehabilitation Avenue in Pyongyang.

History demands that we launch the struggle more revolutionarily than ever before, and that we take a leap higher than ever before.

The working-class of Kangson, having been conscious of the grave significance of this year, is raising the flame of innovation in its initial battle of the new year. It is raising its voice of faith as follows:

—This is the very year in which we must rush forth as we did in 1957-1958 when we effected a great upswing of Chollima, and in which we must display the true nature of the working-class of Korea.

#### The New Year Of 1988

Indeed, this is a responsible year in which we all must rush forth and bring about a great transformation just as we, the entire people, rushed forth and protected and defended the dignity of the party and the leader with a great upswing of Chollima, and effected a decisive transformation in developing our revolution.

The fighting spirit in which, in those post-war days of trials, we produced 120,000 tons of steel billets out of a blooming mill that has the capacity of 60,000 tons.

The enthusiasm in which we threw passiveness and conservatism into fire everywhere, in which we produced for the first time in our country modern machinery and equipment, including cars, excavators, bulldozers, and 8-meter turning lathes, and in which we created the "Pyongyang speed" at which we built one household dwelling every 14 minutes.

Let us successfully carry out the tasks of the 2d year of the Third 7-Year Plan with such fighting spirit and such mettle as this. With the flame of such a great upswing, let us make this year, in which the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic arrives, the most successful year in the history of our fatherland. These represent the unanimous resolution and will of our people who have embarked on a march of the new year.

The communists and the people of Korea have, by bringing all their strength into play, launched the struggle for their sovereignty and their prospering socialist fatherland.

How much blood did the anti-Japanese revolutionary ancestors shed with rifles in their hands for that cause? How many people devoted their youth and life to the battle staged on heights and in burning rivers where they fought against the U.S. imperialists?

And how much did our people sweat for that cause in their work sites where cannon smoke was still lingering after the war? How much wisdom and labor did we devote to that cause in those days in which we carried out the socialist revolution and materialized the socialist industrialization of our country?

Our people, who, holding high the flag of the republic, followed the great leader and the party and made their way in the stern struggle toward victory.

The hearts of our people, who saw the new year in while, on the way of the historical march toward the high hill of complete victory of socialism, looking back with deep emotion upon the rewarding battle and victory in the past, are seething with burning faith and fighting spirit to score a brilliant victory by means of uniting wholeheartedly around the party and the leader under the banner of the held-high chuche thought.

**The wholehearted union is a banner of our victory.**

The burning resolution and lofty faith of our people, who have embarked on the way of an all-out march for the new year, represent the fervent resolution and firm faith with which they will hold high the banner of the chuche thought, and with which they will march and score a victory by uniting wholeheartedly around the party and the leader.

The site of construction of the Rehabilitation Avenue in Pyongyang is seething with the enthusiasm of burning loyalty every day.

The Rehabilitation Avenue construction site which already during the past year is distinguished with the erection of many great monumental buildings of the era in compliance with farsighted plans of our party.

The Rehabilitation Avenue construction site where [we see] hopeful faces of youths who, watching sunrise over Mt. Yongnam from the top of a 30-storied building, are loudly [praising] the lofty will of our party that would win the worldwide reputation for Korea, and where [we see] trucks busily running and banners flying here and there.

At this very site of construction where sparks are flying, what kind of banners are our workers holding up on the first day of the year?

The banners which were forcefully flying like flames in the bright sun. On those very banners were engraved large characters: "wholehearted union."

The faith and will in which we will launch an all-out march with wholehearted union and which we will decorate with wholehearted union this significant year as the most successful year in the history of the fatherland.

This very faith and this very will are filling the grand construction sites in Pyongyang, Sunchon, Sariwon, and Tanchon. They are forcefully flowing in whirls also in the hearts: of melters of Kimchol who asked, with letters, miners of Musan to send more ore concentrate to them in the new year; and of coal miners of Anju who are swiftly pushing coal bed walls while crying out full of faith "do not worry about coal."

This very faith and this very will are passionately pulsating also in the hearts: of those guidance functionaries who went down among the workers and peasants from the first day of the new year, who gave priority to political works, who took the lead in doing difficult work, and who shouldered their way through tasks; and of those scientists and technicians who are solving, right at the production sites, those scientific and technological problems arising in the process of chuchizing, modernizing, and scientizing the national economy.

No force in the world is more powerful than a wholehearted union.

When united, we can march ahead by resolutely overcoming windstorms and stormy seas, no matter how rough they may be, and we can climb up any mountain, no matter how steep and rugged they may be.

Looking back, [we ask:] how could the Korean revolution, which, with just a small number of personnel, rose up with the banner of "T'igut Tigut" at the initial stage of the history of our revolution, pass through all the threatening thorny paths of the era, and make its way through along the road of victory?

How could the Korean Communists and the people score victory in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle that was the most unprecedently arduous in history? How could they win the Fatherland Liberation War in which we repulsed the U.S. imperialist aggressors who made a boast of being "the strongest" in the world? How could they build up a socialist power of self-reliance, independence, and self-defense out of the postwar ruins? How could they successfully lead the glorious 1970's, and how are they successfully leading on continuously in the 1980's?

The wholehearted union in which [we live] in faith and with a debt of gratitude puts our destiny into the hands of our leader and our party at all times and all the way through.

The wholehearted union in which we are united as one in any condition, and under any circumstances in order to successfully realize the thoughts of the party and the leader and to repay the leader for his trust and love.

This very [union] is the great power which turns adverse circumstances into favorable ones, which makes the impossible possible, and which creates something from nothing.

That very [union] is the power of infinity which destroys mountains and fills up the sea, and which also creates a universal miracle, such as the Western Sea Lock Gate.

Revolution gets ahead through arduous struggle. It requires an undaunted spirit.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit is a powerful weapon for our revolution and construction.

The revolutionary faith of our people who have embarked on the way of the all-out march of the new year! This faith itself is the indomitable revolutionary spirit with which we [can] even cross burning rivers and push our way along muddy roads. It is a faith of steel with which we will make the year of 1988 a successful year of glory.

In order to score victory in all those arduous and complicated struggles in which we must destroy old things and create the new in all fields of nature, society, and human life, we need an indomitable revolutionary spirit.

Following the great leader and the party, our people have successfully carved out their destiny and are continuously carving it out with the indomitable revolutionary spirit.

The indomitable revolutionary spirit is the revolutionary spirit of the Paektu. It is the revolutionary spirit of Chollima. It is the revolutionary spirit of the speed battle.

The revolutionary spirit of the Paektu in which we are [determined] to set out the chuche thought as our faith, and in which we will consummate the Korean revolution through to the end with the resources of the Korean people, no matter how many billions of times we may die.

The revolutionary spirit of Chollima in which we are determined to implement self-reliance and launch an arduous struggle, and in which we will make 10 steps or 100 steps while others make 1.

The revolutionary spirit of speed battle in which we are set out to overthrow existing formulas and existing ideas in order to open up work sites boldly and dauntlessly, in which we will push all the works in a blitzkrieg, and in which we will finish them in a shortest period of time with the highest standards.

The passionate ardor that has set out to make 1988 a successful year with that very spirit, that indomitable revolutionary spirit, is forcefully leaping in every work site of the all-out march of the new year and in every heart of the people.

The vow which the coalminers of the Sunchon District Coal Mine Complex made upholding the great leader's New Year's message! That is the vow to responsibly guarantee the coal needed at the Sunchon Vinalon Complex by fiercely struggling with the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters.

The enthusiasm is arising in the hearts of the working-class of the Yongsong Machine Complex who resolved to effect a great and fresh revolutionary upswing in the new year's production of plant facilities! That is the enthusiasm for "again displaying this year the revolutionary frame of mind of the working-class of Yongsong through self-reliance and arduous struggle."

The construction workers energetically sang while, highly holding the banner "Let Us All Become the Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su of the 1980's!" and marched in formation toward the construction site of the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex! That is the song entitled "We Wouldn't Mind Walking Through Sea and Fire at the Party's Call!" which we loudly sang while destroying by fire conservatism and passivity on the day of the Grand Chollima March.

The same frame of mind filled the hearts of the builders of the northern railroads who, highly displaying the faith in which they opened the Hyesan-Huju and Unbong-Chasong railways for traffic last year, embarked on their new year's first march in heavy snowy weather. It is also found in the frame of mind of those agricultural workers of the Mongyongdae Cooperative Farm and the Chongsan Cooperative Farm who, highly displaying their pride in the overfulfillment of last year's grain production plan, set out to prepare for the new year's farming.

#### Our grand socialist construction struggle of the new year, 1988.

That is a glorious struggle designed to successfully make the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic a great festival of victors. It is a rewarding struggle designed to successfully implement the tasks of the second year of the Third 7-Year Plan, and to carry out ahead of schedule the magnificent 10 major prospective targets of the socialist economic construction.

It is a historic struggle designed to further solidify the material and technological foundation for the complete victory of socialism, and to realize ahead of schedule the unification of the fatherland.

Let us all hold higher the banner of chuche thought, energetically launch the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture, and thoroughly implement all the guidelines and policies of our party!

The revolutionary cause of our people, who, looking high up to the great leader, are forcefully marching ahead following the judicious leadership of our glorious party, is invincible.

The great leader who established the historic cause of the fatherland rehabilitation with the banner of immortal and everlasting chuche thought highly held up, who founded a strong socialist power of self-reliance, independence, and self-defense, is firmly leading our people along the only way of socialism and communism.

The glorious KWP which, upholding the banner of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea, is leading the whole party, the entire people, and the whole army along the only road of invincibility with rare wisdom, will of steel, proficient organizational capacity, and refined art of leadership.

In the way ahead of us who are marching ahead following the great leader and the great party, there will be no work which we cannot accomplish and there will be no fortress which we cannot take.

Let us all, holding high the banner of chuche thought, wholeheartedly unite around the party and the leader, display the revolutionary mettle of the chuche Korea, and make the year of 1988 a year of greater victory and glory!

Let us all decorate this year, a significant year which is the second year of the Third 7-Year Plan and in which the 40th anniversary of the fouding of the republic arrives, as the most successful year in the history of our fatherland with the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality and the indomitable revolutionary spirit of thoroughly implementing the guidelines and policies of our party!

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**WPK Central Committee Holds Plenary Session**  
*SK120501 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0442 GMT 12 Mar 88*

[Text] Pyongyang March 12 (KCNA)—A communique on the 13th plenary meeting of the sixth central committee of the workers' party of Korea was made public today.

Follows the summary of the report:

The 13th plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from March 7 to 11.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, presided over the meeting.

the members of the presidium of the political bureau of the WPK central committee attended the plenary meeting.

the meeting was also attended by members and alternate members of the political bureau, members and alternate members, of the WPK central committee, and members of the party central auditing commission.

functionaries of central and local party and administrative organs, working people's organisations, scientific, educational and public health domains were present at the meeting as observers.

The plenary meeting discussed the following agenda items:

1. on bringing about a new revolutionary turn in science and education,
2. on improving and strengthening public health work, and
3. organisational matter.

At the plenary meeting Comrade Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK central committee, made a report on the first agenda item and many comrades took the floor.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an important concluding speech on the first agenda itemxm

Concerning the first agenda item, the plenary meeting proudly summed up shining successes made in the scientific research and education in the past period and discussed ways to achieve a new greater success in science and technology and educational work.

The plenary meeting underlined the importance of bringing the nation's science and technology to a new higher stage.

The plenary meeting said:

Under the correct leadership of the party, our science and technology which started from scratch after liberation have reached a very high level and have come to have a large detachment of competent scientists and technicians, hundreds of research institutions and modern scientific and research centres.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to set a high goal of developing our science and technology to a new stage on the basis of the successes already achieved in their development and vigorously struggle to reach the goal.

Noting that in order to bring the nation's science and technology to a new high level it is necessary to carry through the three-year plan for the development of science and technology, it pointed out:

The Three-Year Plan for the development of science and technology is an honourable task to more dynamically accelerate socialist construction and markedly improve the people's living through new changes in the development of science and technology and thus bring earlier complete victory of socialism.

The central task of the plan is to put the nation's science and technology on an advanced level at an early date through the development of major scientific domains including electronic engineering, biology and heat engineering.

It laid emphasis on the need to direct much effort to the rapid development of the electronic engineering in order to bring about a new epochal advance in the automation, robotization and computerization of the national economy.

It pointed out that on the basis of the big successes already achieved in the domain of electronic engineering, electronic materials and elements, computers, digital machine tools, automation devices and robots should be studied and developed on a higher level to make a positive contribution to the automation, robotization and computerization of the national economy.

It said that researches should be further strengthened into ray elements and electronic devices needed for rays fibre communications.

The plenary meeting put forward concrete tasks for solving scientific and technological problems arising in developing bio-engineering to actively incorporate the achievements of up-to-date biology in agriculture and stockbreeding and to make a rational utilization of maritime resources.

It stressed the need to conduct brisk scientific research to breed more high-yielding strains suited to the specific conditions of our country on the basis of the successes registered in the fields of biology including cell engineering and gene engineering and actively develop the micro-biological engineering and thereby solve the problem of protein feed, and to increase aquatic production through the extensive development of sea culture.

The plenary meeting also referred to the necessity of developing heat engineering, an important task for the solution of the thermo power problem.

It said that scientific research should be intensified to effect an extensive use of low-calory coal in all sectors of the national economy, realize the heating system and gasification in towns and rural villages and make an effective utilization of solar heat, wind power and other natural energy.

It noted that in the sector of chemical industry efforts should be concentrated on the solution of scientific and technological problems in the construction of major chemical industrial bases including the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potassic Fertilizer Complex and in keeping their production going up.

It emphasized the need to solve scientific and technological problems arising in the further development of chuche-oriented iron and steel industries and in the extensive production of light metals.

The plenary meeting pointed out that deep attention should be directed to the development of basic science such as mathematics and physics in order to solve pressing scientific and technical problems in the mining industry, railway transport and other sectors of the national economy and actively introduce the latest achievements of science and technology.

The plenary meeting noted:

When the three-year plan of scientific and technical development is carried out, chuche-oriented micro-electronic technology, computer and rays communication technology will be further developed, automation, robotization and computerization of production be effected in real earnest at a new stage, agriculture, stock-breeding and sea culture based on modern biology be put on a high scientific basis, varieties of chemical goods be produced at large chemical industrial centers in Sunchon and Sariwon and thus a radical change will take place in the settlement of the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people in a few years. and the problem of thermal power will be solved smoothly in different sectors of the national economy and all units where heat is used, our economy including the metallurgical and chemical industries be put on a more modern scientific and technical basis and its chuche character be further strengthened.

The plenary meeting stressed that for the successful fulfilment of the Three-Year Plan of scientific and technical development, the party's guidance of the domain of scientific research be further increased and the administrative guidance of scientific research be strengthened simultaneously.

The plenary meeting discussed the task to bring about a new turn in education through a thorough implementation of the theses on socialist education.

The plenary meeting pointed out:

"Theses on socialist education" is an immortal encyclopedia of education which crystallizes in an all-round way the idea, theory and methodology of chuche-oriented education, and a program of communist education which indicates the most right way of training people to be independent and creative communist revolutionaries.

The plenary meeting noted with pride that through the struggle to implement the educational theses under the wise leadership of the party, the socialist educational system has been consolidated and great success been made in the public education and in the training of national cadres.

The plenary meeting continued:

Since the publication of the educational theses, universal 11-year compulsory education has been introduced throughout the country in an all-round way. as a result, the rising generation has been able to receive perfect secondary general education, the system of higher education has been expanded and strengthened and the number of universities increased to 244 from 156 so as to meet the needs for technicians and specialists more satisfactorily and actively promote the intellectualization of the whole society.

The intellectuals we have trained number more than 1,300,000 and they excellently manage and run the state, economic and cultural organs and modern industrial establishments.

The plenary meeting put forward the task to more thoroughly implement the theses on socialist education and bring about a new turn in education to meet the needs of our developing revolution which for pressing on with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and hastening complete victory of socialism.

The plenary meeting stressed that one of the important tasks of education at present is to successfully bring up the rising generation to be true communist revolutionaries equipped with a firm revolutionary outlook on the world.

The plenary meeting said that loyalty to the party and the leader is the most fundamental trait of a chuche-type communist revolutionary and that the basic mission of our education is to train the rising generation to be dependable heirs to the revolutionary cause of chuche who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

Stressing that what is basic in educating and bringing up students in a revolutionary way is a political and ideological education, the plenary meeting said: in the field of education the political and ideological education must be further deepened, main attention being directed to thoroughly establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party among the students and helping them to have a revolutionary world outlook of chuche.

The plenary meeting noted that the education on all the political and ideological subjects must be run through with the chuche idea, the education in the chuche idea and the education to establish a revolutionary outlook on the leader be further strengthened and students be taught to consider fidelity to the party and the leader as the revolutionary faith and obligation.

It referred to the need to further strengthen the revolutionary education and communist education among students.

By deepening the revolutionary education, class education, education in socialist patriotism and education in communistic morality, it stressed, the schools at all levels must bring up the younger generation to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries who uncompromisingly fight against the class enemies including the u.s. imperialists and their stooges, ardently love the socialist homeland and their native land with a high degree of revolutionary pride and national self-confidence in living under the advanced socialist system and live in our own way with our party's line and policies as the only guideline.

The plenary meeting set forth the tasks to further raise the quality of scientific and technical education in keeping with the trend of developing science and technology.

It said:

The quality of the secondary general education should be further enhanced so as to help children of primary school and students of senior middle schools to have a wealth of general knowledge and artistic skill.

The level of scientific and technological education of the universities and colleges should be rapidly raised and education be strengthened in the latest science and technology.

Universities and colleges should organise the courses of specialized subjects in a rational way in keeping with the trend of the development of modern science and technology and strengthen the education in the major scientific and technological domains including the electronic, biological and heat engineering.

It is important to increase in a planned way the number of higher study-while-work educational institutions including the factory colleges in accordance with the requirements of intellectualising the whole of society and further boost the level of their education.

The plenary meeting pointed to the need to further develop education in foreign languages.

It also said that the educational method should be further improved.

It is imperative to comprehensively develop the intellectual faculty of students by thoroughly applying the heuristic method of teaching at the schools of all levels and establish a revolutionary habit of study by thoroughly introducing the anti-Japanese guerrilla study method, it noted.

It touched upon firmly building up teaching staff and further raising their qualifications.

It set forth tasks to systematically increase the investments in the educational work, provide educational conditions more satisfactorily and further strengthen the party and administrative guidance of the educational work.

Comrade Yi Chong-yul, minister of public health, delivered a report on the second agenda item and many comrades took the floor.

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an important concluding speech on the second item of the agenda.

The plenary meeting summed up the proud successes made in the public health service under the leadership of the party and discussed important tasks arising in further improving and strengthening the health services in conformity with the developing reality.

It said:

Great strides have been made in the work of public health as the party's idea on chuche-based public health and party's guidance of it have been realised with success.

The primary task for bringing about a new change in the public health services is to carry through the party's policy on the prophylactic policy so as to markedly raise the quality of preventive treatment, replace the health facilities and equipment with more modern ones and put the health management on a higher scientific and technical basis.

The plenary meeting advanced tasks for better preventing and improving the health of the working people through the implementation of the party's policy on prophylactic medicine.

It stressed the need to strengthen the hygienic and anti-epidemic work.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to take thorough-going measures for watchkeeping and prevention of pollution in keeping with the requirements of the environment protection law and thus make ours a country eternally free from pollution.

It called for intensifying hygienic propaganda to conduct a brisk prophylactic work against diseases as an all-society movement.

It noted that thoroughgoing steps for the prevention of diseases should be taken and, at the same time, prophylactic medical services strengthened and the superior section doctor system be developed in depth.

It paid heed to the necessity of correctly combining the traditional and modern medical treatment methods and raising the effectiveness of medical treatment.

The plenary meeting emphasized the need to put the methods of traditional medical treatment on a more scientific basis and properly combine the modern medical diagnosis and traditional medical treatment on the one hand and to raise the level of traditional medical technical level of health workers, improve drug varieties of traditional medicine and actively introduce folk treatment methods.

It called for further elevating the level of specialized medical services.

It said that great efforts should be bent on strengthening medical service through sanatoriums and developing the domain of medical treatment for recovery.

Laying stress on the need to improve organization of medical services and thus further raise their effectiveness, the plenary meeting said that medical care for outpatients and first-aid medical care should be further improved at preventive medical organs.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to build modern hospitals in larger numbers and improve the management of hospitals.

The plenary meeting advanced the task to rapidly develop the medical science and technology and improve the training of health service workers.

The plenary meeting noted that basic medicines should be developed, new spheres of medical science be pioneered actively and prospective research be conducted to introduce advanced medical technology.

The plenary meeting said that research to scientize and rationalize the activities of managing the health services as required by the developing realities of health service should be strengthened and exchange of medical science and technology be intensified.

The plenary meeting stressed the need to increase the production of medicines and medical appliances.

The plenary meeting advanced the task to strengthen the party and administrative guidance of health service.

The plenary meeting expressed the belief that our party members and other working people always loyal to the revolutionary cause of the party will effect a great upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction by thoroughly implementing the militant tasks set forth at the plenary meeting and dynamically accelerating the grand

march of construction so as to adorn the 40th anniversary of the founding of the democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, with a brilliant victory and display once again the heroic stamina of chuche Korea.

The plenary meeting adopted relevant decisions.

It dealt with the organizational matter.

Kye Ung-tae was elected member of the political bureau of the party central committee from its alternate member.

Choe Man-hyon, Chang Chol, Kang Kwan-chu, Kim Kyong-pong, Sin Sang-kyun, Yi Sok, Yi Mong-ho, Kil Chae-kyong, Kwon Hui-kyong, Yi Chong-yul and Pyon Yong-nip were by-elected members of the party central committee from its alternate members.

Kim Tal-hyon and Yun Sung-kwan were elected members of the party central committee and 21 persons were by-elected alternate members of the party central committee.

### **KULLOJA Article Urges Intensifying Class Indoctrination**

SK100023 Pyongyang *KULLOJA* in Korean No 11 November 87 pp 3-7

[Editorial Department special article: "Let Us Further Intensify the Class Indoctrination Among Party Members and Working People"]

[Text] Today, our party demands that the class indoctrination be conducted at an even higher level among party members and working people in relationship with the basic principle of the chuche idea according to the demand of the advancing reality.

The class indoctrination is an important form of the chuche idea; indoctrination to strengthen the main force of our revolution by arming party members and working people with the class consciousness of the working class. The main force of the revolution is established by the unity of the leader, party, and the masses. Accordingly, the main force of the revolution is further strengthened by firmly rallying the masses of the people—the masters who are in charge of the revolution—around the party and leader by arming them with the principle of the chuche idea and with the class consciousness of the working class. As the most independent class, the working class is the core of the main force of the revolution, and the class consciousness of the working class is a nucleus of the communist ideology. The class consciousness of the working class is the ideological consciousness which reflects the aspirations and demands of the masses of the working people, including the working class. The masses of the people can unite as the main force of the

revolution and can vigorously carry out the revolutionary struggle to achieve their independence, only when they arm themselves with the class consciousness of the working class and when they are under the leadership of the working class.

We should firmly adhere to the class indoctrination as an important part of the chuche idea; indoctrination to strengthen the main force of the revolution, and should ceaselessly intensify it according to the demand of the developing reality.

Intensifying the class indoctrination among party members and working people is, above all, one of the important requirements to prepare them as true communist revolutionaries with a firm working class stand.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Only when the class indoctrination is intensified among party members and working people, can one correctly distinguish between the enemy and one's own side, and the revolutionary stand of the working class be firmly maintained in the revolution and construction. (Footnote 1) (Kim Chong-il: "On Some Problems in the Education of the Chuche Idea," p 13)

Only when the working class stand is firm can the people become true communist revolutionaries.

Communists are true revolutionaries who correctly distinguish between the enemy and one's own side with a firm working class stand and who devote their lives to the revolutionary struggle to smash all class enemies and achieve the independence of the masses of the people. Communists devote their lives to the revolutionary struggle to achieve the independence of the masses of the people, mainly because they possess a firm working class stand.

The working class stand is the most revolutionary stand with which everything is analyzed, judged, and handled by placing the demand and interest of the working class and the masses of the working people in first place. Those who possess a firm working class stand never become pessimistic or disappointed, no matter how difficult the situation may be. They analyze, judge, and handle everything according to the interest of the party, leader, working class, and the masses of the people by maintaining their communistic faith and revolutionary creed to the bitter end. However, those whose working class stand is not firm cannot have faith in the victory of the revolution. They falter and act against the interest of the working class, as the imperialists intensify aggressive maneuvers and anti-communist propaganda and as the surrounding situation changes.

This shows that arming oneself with the working class stand is an important requirement to possess the ideological and spiritual trait of true communists and to vigorously advance the revolutionary cause of the working class under the leadership of the party and leader.

The working class stand is established by arming party members and working people with the class consciousness of the working class by intensifying the class indoctrination among them.

The class indoctrination makes people abominate the system of imperialism and exploitation and become determined to unyieldingly struggle against it by making them realize the class nature and the inevitability of the class struggle based on the principle of the chuche idea and realize the reactionary nature of the system and class exploitation. It also makes them realize the revolutionary truth that the revolutionary cause of the working class is victorious, regardless of the ruggedness of the revolutionary path, and makes them possess a strong will to devote themselves to the revolutionary cause to achieve the independence of the masses of the people under all circumstances.

Thus, the class indoctrination makes party members and working people see and judge everything with the firm view and stand of the working class and be nurtured as true communist revolutionaries who devote themselves to the revolutionary struggle to achieve the independence of the working class and the masses of working people.

Further intensifying the class indoctrination among party members and working people is also an urgent demand, because our revolution advances and new generations emerge as the masters of the revolution.

Our revolutionary cause has advanced far. The chuche revolutionary cause pioneered in the forests of Mt Paektu has reached a new high stage where the chucheization of the entire society is carried on. The struggle to achieve the chucheization of the whole society itself is a difficult and complicated struggle, and is a course in which a severe class struggle is waged to smash the aggressive maneuvers of all class enemies and their reactionary ideological offense.

Class struggle is ceaselessly carried out not only at a time of peaceful construction but also at the time of severe battles in which bullets and shells shower. More than 40 years have passed since the fatherland was divided and a long time has passed since the peaceful construction was launched after the cease-fire. As time passes and as the revolution advances, people have come to live an affluent life and the generations have changed. However, the aggressive and plundering nature of the imperialists and class enemies has never changed but is becoming even more vicious.

Under these circumstances, if the class indoctrination is not ceaselessly intensified among the people, they will forget about the past exploitation and oppression and about the nature of the class enemies and, by indulging in happy lives, will become unable to live in a revolutionary manner.

In particular, the new generations that will shoulder the chuche cause have not directly witnessed the bestial atrocities of the imperialists and class enemies, and have suffered no exploitation and oppression. They have happily grown up free from anxiety and worry under the benevolent socialist system of our country. Therefore, the new generations are not fully aware of the viciousness of the imperialists and class enemies and of the relentless exploitation suffered by their parents in the past. At the same time, it is possible that they are not aware of the price of blood which has been paid to establish the socialist system of our country. Because of the course in which the new generations' have lived their lives and because of the significance of their mission, it is an important task in the class indoctrination to prepare them as revolutionaries who possess the same firm class stand as that of those who have directly experienced the bestial atrocities of the imperialists and class enemies, have suffered exploitation and oppression, and have been disciplined in the severe class struggle. Only by intensifying the class indoctrination among the new generations, will it be possible to firmly nurture them as true successors of the revolution who will maintain lofty loyalty to the party and leader and devote themselves to the struggle for their leader and party as well as for their fatherland and people under all circumstances, as those indomitable warriors, who unyieldingly struggled against the class enemies during those difficult days, did in the past.

This shows that intensifying the class indoctrination is an important requirement for fostering new generations to become genuine communist revolutionaries who will consummate generation after generation the revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party and the leader with a firm working class stand.

Today's reality, in which we carry out the revolution and construction, confronting with the class enemies, including the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, urgently demands that the class indoctrination be further strengthened among party members and working people.

The U.S. imperialists whom we are fighting against are warmaniacs and the bosses of imperialism. The South Korean puppet clique is a war stooge of the U.S. imperialists. It is a group of human butchers and traitors who have been accustomed to murdering fellow countrymen. Because of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, our people have undergone the misery and suffering of national split and are living under a gloomy situation in which dark clouds of war are always over us.

Placing particular emphasis on the importance of the military and strategic position of South Korea and far from accepting the just proposals of our party and the government of the Republic for disarmament and national reunification, the U.S. imperialists are further accelerating preparations for a nuclear war. The rascals have already deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea. They have staged the provocative "Team Spirit" joint military exercise every year in a bid to complete preparations for a nuclear war, thus fanning the war fever.

While accelerating preparations for a nuclear war in South Korea, the rascals are foolishly scheming to destroy the invincible cohesion and unity of our party and people through reactionary ideological offensives.

The war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and their anticommunist commotions will continue until their ruin. Such being the situation, in order to defend the gains of the revolution, to achieve the complete victory of socialism, and to achieve the historic cause of national reunification, it is important to further strengthen the class indoctrination among party members, the working people, and the new generations.

All of this shows that further strengthening the subject of the revolution through the intensification of the class indoctrination work constitutes one of the important requirements to successfully cope with the maneuvers for war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, to prevent the infiltration of all sorts of reactionary ideologies, and, thus, to advance the cause of chuche along the single road of victory under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Our party has constantly deepened the class indoctrination work among party members and the working people in the past, regarding it as one of the important problems related to the revolution. Under the wise leadership of our party, the class indoctrination work has been vigorously conducted through various forms and methods and in conformity with the specific situation of our revolution. As a result, great changes have been effected in the political and ideological traits and the habit of our party members and the working people.

Through the course of intensifying the class indoctrination among party members and working people and through the acute struggle against the class enemies' aggression maneuvers and the infiltration of reactionary ideologies, the political and ideological cohesion and unity of our revolutionary ranks have been extraordinarily consolidated, and the habit of working and living in a revolutionary manner has been firmly established in the society.

Today, all of our party members and working people are filled with the firm determination to struggle for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people, devoting their all, while struggling against the class enemies' maneuvers for aggression and their ideological offensives. New young generations are also fully displaying their heroic vigor and spirit of being youths at the revolutionary outposts assigned by the party and the leader, like the old generations of the revolution who vigorously struggled, cherishing in their hearts lofty loyalty to the party and the leader, in the days of the arduous war and in the postwar rehabilitation period.

This is a proud result of the wise leadership of our party which has vigorously conducted the class indoctrination among party members, the working people, and new young generations.

By further deepening the class indoctrination among party members, the working people, and new young generations on the basis of the already achieved successes, we should strengthen the main force of the revolution and vigorously advance the revolutionary cause.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, has indicated: Party organizations should firmly arm the masses with class consciousness by strengthening the class indoctrination among them in conformity with the demand of the prevailing situation in which domestic and foreign circumstances of the revolution are very complex and we are acutely confronted with class enemies.

The important issue in strengthening the class indoctrination work among the party members and working people is, above all, to conduct this work by linking it with the basic principle of the chuche idea.

Conducting the class indoctrination work by linking it with the basic principle of the chuche idea means conducting the work in such a way as to contribute to strengthening the main force of the revolution and to enhancing its role, proceeding from the basic principle of the chuche idea.

The chuche idea, a scientific, man-centered revolutionary outlook on the world, is the great revolutionary ideology of the working class. The chuche idea elucidates the most righteous view, outlook, and positions of nature, society, and man, based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything. The chuche idea also expounds the complete revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics, and the leadership theory and leadership method. Therefore, only when the class indoctrination is strengthened among party members and working people based on the principle of the chuche idea, can they firmly arm themselves with revolutionary working-class traits on the

world and fight by tenaciously adhering to the working class position and revolutionary principle in firm unity with the party and the leader under any difficult condition and circumstances.

We should see to it that the class indoctrination work is strengthened among the party members and working people based on the principle of the chuche idea so that they can vigorously carry out the fierce class struggle in firm unity with the party and the leader by taking the chuche idea as their firm revolutionary faith.

Making the party members and working people keenly realize the plunderous and aggressive nature of the imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique is an important task for the class indoctrination.

Only when the people are keenly aware of the aggressive and plunderous nature of the imperialists and the class enemy, can they fight uncompromisingly against the rascals even after time passes and even after they become well off.

The U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries, and the South Korean puppet clique are the sworn enemies of our people. Because of the rascals, our people suffered numerous calamities and pain. Even today, we are experiencing the constant danger of a war and misfortune of the nation's division.

With clear facts and data we should make the party members and working people correctly realize the bestial atrocities and criminal acts perpetrated against our people by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries, and the South Korean puppet clique. In addition, we should properly organize and carry out the indoctrination work to expose the reactionary nature of the aggressive war provocation maneuvers and anticommunist propaganda perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique. By doing so, we can make all party members and working people correctly realize that the aggressive and reactionary nature of the imperialists and exploiting class will never change. We should encourage them to tenaciously fight by assuming the firm working-class position. The particularly important issue in strengthening the class indoctrination is to make the growing generation and all working people, although they may live happier lives, not forget the bloody past when we were exploited and oppressed.

Making the new generation and all working people not forget the past when we were exploited and oppressed is an important demand for making them think and act always in a revolutionary manner by realizing their class basis.

All party organizations and working people organizations should direct particular attention to the indoctrination work to make the party members, workers, and the new generations in particular, not forget the bloody

and miserable past of our people who lived under various forms of contemptuous treatment and disdain after our nation was taken away.

Important in indoctrinating new young generations not to forget the past arduous days of their exploited and oppressed parents is to inculcate them the basic differences between the exploitation system of the past and our socialist system of today.

Only when our new young generations and all working people clearly understand the basic differences between the exploitative system and the socialist system of our country can they infinitely abominate the exploitative system and resolutely struggle to glorify the superiority of the socialist system in our country.

In order to clearly understand the superiority of a social system, it is important to see the social system with man as the center.

The socialist system is based on collectivism which defends and realizes the independence of man, the working people. And, therefore, the socialist system is a superior social system.

The socialist system of our country which was provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and which has been glorified by the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a most superior socialist system in which the popular masses are the masters of everything and everything serves the popular masses. Under the socialist system of our country, all people are living independently and creatively as an immortal social and political organism, free from all sorts of exploitation and oppression and sharing the destiny with each other. In particular, our people are enjoying a rich and happy life to their hearts' content, without worries over food, clothing, housing, education for their children, and medical treatment.

Contrary to this, the exploitative society as a social system based on individualism is a reactionary social system in which a handful of the exploiting class mercilessly tramples underfoot the independence of the popular masses. Therefore, in the exploitative society, a handful of the exploiting class enjoys "freedom" and is lapped in luxury. However, what the popular masses are provided is only poverty, lack of rights, contemptuous treatment, and disdain. In the past, our people suffered all sorts of contemptuous treatment and disdain under the Japanese imperialist rule, an exploiting society. Today, the South Korean people are groaning under the lack of political rights and economic poverty under the antipopular ruling system by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

All party organizations and public organizations should fully inculcate such differences between the exploiting system and the socialist system among the working people and new young generations, using all available materials. By so doing, they should see to it that all the

working people and new young generations not only deeply understand that the socialist system of our country is a superior social system taking care of and assuming responsibility for their destinies, but also resolutely struggle against the class enemies who are trying to destroy this system.

Important in intensifying the class indoctrination is to lead the people to struggle against the reactionary ideologies of the exploiting class and against their corrupt lifestyles.

The class indoctrination work among the working people is precisely a serious class struggle in the ideological field. The struggle against imperialism and the exploiting class cannot be contemplated apart from the struggle against the rascals' reactionary ideologies and corrupt lifestyle.

We should struggle against bourgeois ideology which staggers people's class consciousness and destroy their sound spirit; dogmatism; and flunkeyism. We should also indoctrinate our working people and new young generations so as to prevent bourgeois lifestyle from being infiltrated into our society.

Waging the class indoctrination work in a diversified way, using various forms and methods, is an important way to enhance the class consciousness of party members and working people. We should constantly deepen the class indoctrination work not only in a theoretical manner, but also through various forms and methods and in conformity with the demands of the specific situation, conditions, and targets, mobilizing all possible propaganda and agitation means and methods, including films.

All party organizations and public organizations should deepen the class indoctrination work among party members, the working people, and new young generations in conformity with the demands of the developing reality. By so doing, all party organizations and public organizations should further consolidate the main force of our revolution and vigorously advance the revolutionary cause.

**'Special Article' on New Long-Range Plan,  
Economic Organizational Work**  
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No 12, Dec 87 pp 51-55*

[Special article by Hong Song-nam: "Carrying Out the New Long-Range Plan and Improving Economic Organizational Work"]

[Text] All of our party members and workers, with a sense of endless loyalty toward the party and the leader and very high revolutionary fervor, are now vigorously waging a worthwhile struggle to implement the Third 7-Year Plan more than 1 and 1/2 years ahead of schedule.

Today, as the party members and workers who rose to implement the new long-range plan display extraordinarily high revolutionary fervor and spirits and as revolutionary upsurges are endlessly brought about in all the sectors and units of socialist construction, an important problem for our functionaries is to further improve economic organizational work according to the demands of the developing times.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, has pointed out:

"If administrative and economic functionaries link economic organizational work to the heightened fervor of the producing masses, they can more quickly make progress in production and construction."

Economic organizational work is a very important task designed to organize the workers' activities for production and to guarantee the material and technological conditions necessary for production.

Labor, equipment, materials, and many other human and material elements are involved in social production. To smoothly carry out social production by firmly guaranteeing and combining these elements, economic organizational work must be conducted well.

Economic organizational work is an important part of socialist economic management, and improving it is an important problem to which priority must be assigned to accelerate socialist economic construction. If, in socialist economic management, political work is work man has conducted to make all the workers devote all of their energy and wisdom to carrying out their entrusted revolutionary tasks by arousing their revolutionary fervor, economic organizational work is economic and technological work conducted to turn the workers' heightened revolutionary fervor into practical results in production.

In a socialist society, in which the working popular masses are the masters of state power and the means of production, all the workers consciously and sincerely work hard. To further arouse the workers' revolutionary fervor in socialist society, priority must be firmly assigned to political work to instill among them the consciousness that they are genuine masters of the state and society.

The revolutionary fervor and creative optimism of the workers, which are enhanced by political work, are converted into practical results in production by economic organizational work designed to correctly organize their production activities to guarantee the various conditions necessary for production. In a socialist society in which all the sectors and units of the people's economy are closely connected and economic activities are organized and undertaken through goal consciousness according to the state's unified planning, only when economic organizational work is actively conducted can

the economy be scientifically and rationally operated according to objective economic laws and the infinitely high speed of economic development can be firmly guaranteed.

Improving economic organizational work is important to successfully carrying out the Third Seven-Year Plan, a task entrusted to us.

The Third 7-Year Plan, which our people are fulfilling today, is not only a grand economic construction plan to further strengthen the country's economic might and epochally enhance the people's standard of living, but also the great target for effecting epochal turns in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism. During the new long-range plan period in which high growth in production is foreseen, we should fulfill the 10 major prospective targets of socialist economic construction put forth at the Sixth party congress and increase total industrial production 1.9 times. Included in this we should increase production of the means of production 1.9 times, the production of consumer goods 1.8 times, and agricultural production more than 1.4 times. In particular, we should not only complete, over a short period of time, the construction of major plants, including the Sunchon Vinalon Complex—the decisive factor and lifeline in resolving the people's food and clothing problems—but also thoroughly implement the tasks indicated in the socialist rural theses.

These vast tasks demand that the ties between production and consumption in the overall people's economy be correctly meshed and that production in all sectors and units of the national economy be regularized at a high level.

Improving and rectifying economic organization work makes it possible to successfully implement the new long-range plan by closely meshing the overall production-consumption ties of the people's economy.

The socialist economy is a highly organized economy in which all sectors and units of the people's economy are closely connected and formed into one organism. It is also a large-scale planned economy in which the country's overall economic activities are conducted in a planned manner under the unified guidance of the country. In an organized and planned socialist economy, the ties among all sectors and units of the people's economy and the production-consumption ties in the overall range of the people's economy should be properly and correctly meshed. Only by so doing can production organisms be fully and smoothly moved and expanded reproduction be smoothly guaranteed.

The production-consumption ties among sectors and units of the people's economy are not invariable. They change as the size of the economy increases and the structures of economic sectors and units are perfected. In particular, over the course of implementing the new

long-range plan, changes may occur in production-consumption ties among sectors and units of the people's economy because of peculiarities and conditions in production and technology at these economic sectors and units.

The important guarantee that makes it possible to grasp with farsighted vision the various practical economic problems and situations that arise over the course of implementing the new long-range plan and to rapidly develop all sectors and units of the people's economy lies precisely in further improving economic organizational work. By further improving their economic organizational work, state economic guidance organs that guide and manage the country's economy in a unified manner should grasp and control in a unified manner the routine management activities of plants and enterprises and the frequently changing economic situations in the overall sectors and units of the people's economy in conformity with the demands of their role as the country's economic organizers. They should also correctly establish rapid measures to cope with this in a timely manner. Only by so doing can the wasteful use of materials, funds, and labor be prevented beforehand and reasonable production-consumption ties among sectors and units of the people's economy be actively meshed.

The problem of further increasing the production of coal and steel materials—which are presently key to the overall development of the people's economy—and the successful resolution of all economic problems, including transportation, greatly depend on how state economic guidance organs plan and coordinate organizational work for production. Only when economic guidance organs grasp and control all human and material resources in a unified manner by properly planning and coordinating economic organizational work for production and economic command work and closely mesh all key economic activities, including production, distribution, supply, and consumption according to unitary state planning, can the reasonable production-consumption ties among all sectors and units of the people's economy be firmly guaranteed and the balanced and harmonious development of the overall people's economy be achieved during the new long-range plan period.

Improving economic organizational work also makes it possible to successfully implement the economic tasks to be carried out during the new long-range plan period by regularizing production in all sectors and units of the people's economy.

Regularizing production is precisely the principle our party has consistently adhered to in socialist economic construction. When all sectors and units of the people's economy regularize production at a high level, we can fulfill and overfulfill all planned state tasks and, thus, achieve rapid economic development. Also, one of the basic factors in successfully implementing the new long-range plan, which foresees rapid production growth, is precisely to regularize production at a high level.

If and when we regularize production at a high level in all sectors and units of the people's economy, we can develop the people's economy more rapidly than at present by effectively utilizing to the maximum the economic assets that have already been provided and, thus, we can expedite the new long-range plan.

To regularize production at a high level, it is imperative to properly guarantee various conditions for production. Particularly important in guaranteeing conditions for production at present is to guarantee the supply of materials, technological preparations, and the management of facilities.

When economic guidance functionaries at plants and enterprises improve their economic organizational work, firmly grasp the status and conditions of production, grasp the status of material supply, correctly regulate the priority of supplying materials, and, thus, smoothly supply materials by assigning priority to the supply of materials over production, all plants and enterprises can regularize production at a high level by operating all production machinery at full capacity. Technological preparations, labor management, the management of facilities, and other activities can be further improved only when economic organizational work is properly planned and coordinated. As economic organizational work is more properly planned and coordinated, production can be regularized at a high level at all plants and enterprises under any difficult circumstances. Accordingly, state planning tasks that are to be fulfilled during the new long-range plan period can be smoothly fulfilled without fail.

Thus, further improving economic organizational work constitutes one of the basic conditions that make it possible to strengthen the production-consumption ties in all sectors and units of the people's economy, to regularize production at all plants and enterprises, and, thus, to smoothly implement the new long-range plan.

That the improvement of economic organizational work can effect a new upsurge in production in the struggle to implement the new long-range plan has clearly been proven by the success registered in this year's battle. This year, as we have embarked on implementing the grand Third 7-Year Plan as a result of our vigorously pushing ahead with production and construction through properly conducting economic organizational work, all sectors and units of the people's economy have successfully implemented economic tasks by month and quarter, effecting constant innovation. In particular, key industrial sectors, including the power industry and the mining industry, have epochally increased production by properly planning and coordinating economic organizational work. As a result, a firm foundation for rapid development of the people's economy has been firmly guaranteed.

This clearly shows that the important key factor to successfully implementing the vast tasks of the new long-range plan lies precisely in properly planning and coordinating economic organizational work and that the conversion of the working people's revolutionary zeal that has been enhanced through political work into practical success in production is possible only through elaborate economic organizational work. All economic guidance functionaries should deeply realize the significance and importance of economic organizational work and more vigorously conduct economic organizational work, while giving priority to political work. Thus, they should vigorously organize and mobilize the working people into implementing the Third 7-Year Plan.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, has indicated: "By properly conducting economic organizational work in all sectors and units and, thus, by smoothly ensuring the supply of materials, facilities, and proper labor conditions, we should see to it that the masses' revolutionary zeal bears outstanding fruition."

To further improve economic organizational work at present, it is important for economic guidance functionaries to establish among the working people the revolutionary spirit of absolutely, unconditionally, and thoroughly implementing the party's economic policy.

Our party's economic policy is a most adequate economic construction policy that embodies the demands and interests of our revolution and people, and is the only correct guiding principle that should be adhered to in the struggle to provide an independent and creative material and cultural life for the masses of the working people. Only when economic guidance functionaries establish the revolutionary spirit of implementing the party's economic policy based on the principle of being absolute and unconditional can the economic organizational work to fulfill the new long-range plan be conducted according to the party's intent and the given economic tasks be properly accomplished.

All economic guidance functionaries should deeply realize that the party's line and policy are the demands of a noble life. They should accept them as boundless joy and honor and should consider the party's economic policy to be firm revolutionary faith.

To thoroughly implement the party's economic policy based on the principle of being absolute and unconditional, it should be taken as faith and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance should be highly displayed with an attitude worthy of masters of the revolution. As has been shown over the course of fulfillment of the people's economic development plans of the past, difficult and complicated problems may arise in the struggle to fulfill the new long-range plan, as well. Unfavorable conditions or unexpected obstacles may be created while the new long-range plan is being fulfilled. With the situation

being as such, economic guidance functionaries, instead of waiting until favorable conditions are provided, should even more highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance by adopting an attitude worthy of masters of the revolution. They should actively overcome rising difficulties and obstacles by putting their shoulders to the wheel. In particular, based on the principle of being absolute and unconditional, economic guidance functionaries should meticulously plan economic organizational work in a bold, broad, and maneuvering manner and should push ahead with the assigned work to the bitter end by thoroughly overcoming all impure ideological elements such as defeatism, formalism, and experientialism, to complete the major construction projects put forth by the party at an early date by exerting effort toward them. By so doing, they should make the party's economic policy bear good fruit in any situation.

To improve economic organizational work, presently it is also important to more thoroughly establish strict revolutionary discipline and order in economic management.

In the economic management, discipline and order guarantee unified and planned guidance by the state. They are an essential condition in managing and operating the socialist economy in a scientific and rational manner. As in all other work, economic management as well, great production success can be won only when discipline and order are established. In particular, today, as the complexes have been widely established and entrusted with some authority and as production and distribution have become very complicated in all sectors of the people's economy, it is necessary to establish even stronger discipline and order in economic management.

If discipline and order are not established more thoroughly in the economic management according to the demands of the developing reality, economic organizational work cannot be specifically planned to fulfill the new long-range plan and the unified and planned development of the people's economy cannot be guaranteed.

Essential in strengthening discipline and order in economic management is to thoroughly protect and defend the Taean woyk system and other chuche-oriented socialist economic management systems and to make all economic sectors and units and all economic guidance functionaries act in union according to the demands of the systems. When economic management is conducted according to the demands of the chuche-oriented socialist economic management systems, the economic guidance organizations and functionaries will be able to overcome subjectivism, manage the economy in a scientific and rational manner by depending on the masses of production workers, and establish stern discipline and order in planning work and in all other work, such as command of production, material supply, labor administration, and the supply of daily necessities.

To further strengthen discipline and order in economic management, administrative command and direction should be thoroughly fulfilled.

Administrative command and direction are to implement the party's economic policy. Accordingly, only when they are swiftly and correctly fulfilled can the economic organizational work, which is meticulously organized, turn out successful in practice, and the overall economy of the country smoothly develop.

In fulfilling administrative command and direction, it is particularly important to accomplish the task of the state plan without fail. The state plan is precisely the order of the party and the law of the state and reflects the desires of all the people. No one has the right to violate it and all economic organizations and enterprises have duties to perform in fulfilling it. Economic guidance functionaries should take the state plan as a legal duty and thoroughly fulfill it by period and index under any conditions.

It is very important to substantially plan economic organizational work to fully dig out and mobilize the hidden resources of the people's economy. Today, when socialist economic construction has reached a high stage, the hidden resources of the people's economy of our country are enormous. If the hidden resources of the people's economy are actively dug out and mobilized, the new long-range plan can be successfully fulfilled by further increasing production with available manpower, facilities, and materials or by drastically increasing production with a little more additional investment. In the struggle to mobilize and utilize hidden resources, success depends largely on how economic guidance functionaries organize economic organizational work and on their organizational abilities.

To properly conduct economic organizational work to actively dig out and mobilize hidden resources of the people's economy, economic guidance functionaries should emphasize technological innovation. As science and technology develop rapidly and decisively function in economic development, today, only through vigorous technological innovation can more of the hidden resources of the people's economy be dug out and effectively utilized. Economic guidance functionaries should actively organize and mobilize the creativity of scientists, technicians, and working people of broad strata for technological innovation and should properly conduct organizational work to swiftly introduce success in technological innovation into production. At the same time, according to the reality in which science and technology develop and the revolutionary zeal of the working people grow, technological and economic indexes should be further upgraded.

To properly conduct economic organizational work to dig out and mobilize hidden resources of the people's economy, it is also important to vigorously carry out the economizing campaign. Today, as the size of the people's economy has unprecedentedly grown and as materials,

fuels, and other elements of production are extensive, one of the important potentials in increasing production is precisely to strengthen the economizing campaign. In all sectors and units of the people's economy, economic guidance functionaries should vigorously carry out the ecopomizing campaign and systematically adhere to economic organizational work to economize even a drop of oil and even a gram of steel.

An important way to properly solve problems in technological innovation, the economizing campaign, and the mobilization of the hidden resources of the people's economy is for economic guidance functionaries to go deep among the masses and vigorously conduct political work among them. Hidden resources are precisely in the brains of the masses. If the masses are mobilized, all hidden resources can be dug out and utilized more effectively. All economic guidance functionaries should vigorously conduct political work and actively encourage the masses in the struggle to mobilize hidden resources.

Economic organizational work is honorable and responsible work to increase production rapidly and strengthen the might of the self-reliant socialist national economy of our country by managing and operating the people's economy correctly.

All economic guidance functionaries should successfully accomplish the great task of the Third 7-Year Plan by further improving and strengthening economic organizational work according to the realistic demands of socialist construction.

### **NODONG SINMUN Editorials for January 1988**

41100304 [Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during January 1988:

On 2 January 1988, at the upper three-quarters of page one with border, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Powerfully Accelerate the Grand March of the New Year, Upholding the Appeal of the Party and Leader." [Text published in FBIS DAILY REPORT EAST ASIA, FBIS-EAS-88-002, 5 January 1988, pp 11-16: "NODONG SINMUN Outlines Task for 1988."]

On 4 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Step Up March of the New Year Under the Unfurled Banner of Three Revolutions." [Text published in FBIS DAILY REPORT EAST ASIA, FBIS-EAS-88-008, 13 January 1988, pp 17-20: "Paper Calls for Discharging New Year Tasks." Summary published in FBIS DAILY REPORT EAST ASIA, FBIS-EAS-88-002, 5 January 1988, p 16: "Increased Efforts in 'Grand Project' Needed."]

On 5 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Provide a New Turning Point This Year for National

Harmony and Unity." [Text published in FBIS DAILY REPORT EAST ASIA, FBIS-EAS-88-003, 6 January 1988, pp 9-12: "Daily Lauds Kim's Reunification Policy."]

On 6 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Add Luster to This Year Marking the 40th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic With High Political and Labor Successes." [Summary published in FBIS DAILY REPORT EAST ASIA, FBIS-EAS-88-003, 6 January 1988, pp 15-18: "'Upswing' in Socialist Construction Urged."]

On 8 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Engage As a Unit in the Struggle To Accomplish This Year's Economic Tasks." The editorial notes that last year, the first year in the Third 7-Year Plan, was marked by tremendous successes on all fronts of socialist construction rendering valuable contributions to the enrichment and development of the country and the welfare of the people; calls for all to uphold Kim Il-song's New Year Address and make a concerted effort in the major construction projects to consolidate the production and technological base in key industries such as electric power, coal, metals and to develop the chemical and light industries and settle the matter of the peoples food, shelter and clothing; calls for another struggle accomplish all tasks [as published] to further strengthen the might of the country and celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic in a meaningful manner; urges all party members and workers to finish up their chores and go forth as a unit to bring about innovations in accomplishing the economic tasks which the party has assigned them; exhorts all the functionaries in all levels of party organizations to go among the workers and perform political organizational work for implementing Kim Il-song's New Year Address and vigorously perform propaganda and agitation work at every battle site while establish clear-cut goals to be achieved; notes the necessity for a revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and invincibility for successfully accomplishing this year's economic tasks and mentions previous successes due to this spirit, such as manufacturing modern large oxygen separators, 10,000 ton press, Sohae Lockgate, 100 li water tunnel, Songwon Dam first stage construction and opening the 250 li railroad link; urges all party members and workers to hold aloft the slogan, "Let Us Display Even Higher the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance" and break through all obstacles to bring their tasks to completion under their own power.

On 9 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Win Stunning Victory in New Year's Drive by Thoroughly Embodying Chuche Idea." [Summary published in FBIS DAILY REPORT EAST ASIA, FBIS-EAS-88-006, 11 January 1988, pp 16-17: "Editorial Views Tasks for New Year."]

On 11 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Expedite the March of the New Year With Firm Confidence and Revolutionary Optimism." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's words, "All party members and workers are to create miracles in all sectors of socialist construction which astound the world once again and add luster to the revolutionary appearance of Chuche Korea by being firmly bound together in the fold of the party and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and invincibility in fighting vigorously with confidence in victory and revolutionary optimism"; notes that this instruction of Kim Il-song clearly indicates the important way for achieving victory in this year's battle; points out some of the past achievements due to the spirit of self-reliance and confidence in victory such as the Sohae Lockgate and states that there is nothing which our people cannot do nor any fortress they cannot conquer when they rally around the party and leader; calls for continuing to revive the spirit of the high tide of Chollima which was graced with the spirit of self-reliance and revolutionary optimism; points out the significance of firm confidence and revolutionary optimism in strengthening the politico-organizational work performed by party organizations; calls for all to uphold Kim Il-song's New Year Address as they vigorously advance in the grand construction march and celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a grand festival of victors.

On 12 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Adopt the Chongsan-ri Spirit, Chongsan-ri Method and Vigorously Summon the Masses to the New Year's March." The editorial stresses that the most powerful weapon for positively displaying the revolutionary ingenuity and zeal of the masses is the Chongsan-ri spirit and method which is needed now more than ever to accomplish the vast battle tasks for this year; emphasizes that every single day of this year is important in carrying out the grand construction march and the functionaries must go among the masses and ascertain the situation, listen to their views and set up clear goals while solving problems encountered; states that this year's battle tasks and the method for accomplishing them are brightly clarified in Kim Il-song's New Year Address; stresses that our people's grand construction march can only gain success under the banner of the chuche idea and the three revolutions; calls for the party committees and functionaries in factories, enterprises and complexes to substantially conduct staff meetings and small staff meetings for further intensifying the collective guidance of the party committees and see to it that all strictly adhere to the management norms of the Taean Work System including daily production and financial wrap-ups; calls for party organizations to normalize and regularize production and management work and urges all party organizations and functionaries to firmly carry out the Chongsan-ri spirit and method and positively organize and mobilize

the creative positivism of the masses and brilliantly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a grand festival of victors.

On 13 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Expand and Strengthen the Production and Technological Base in the Key Industrial Sector." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's emphasis on expanding and strengthening the production and technological base of the key industrial sector including the electric power, coal and metal industries; notes that Kim Il-song scientifically analyzed the present status of socialist economic development and presented the key tasks to be accomplished this year for more vigorously expediting the grand construction march; calls for functionaries, workers and KPA soldiers to accomplish all their construction projects according to the set deadline like the Sohae Lockgate construction workers; calls upon all to use their heads and work energetically to accomplish the tasks which the party has assigned to them; enumerates some of the tasks assigned in the key industries such as achieving 1.2 million kilowatt generation capacity by the first half of the year, coal mine development and construction to increase production capacity for nonferrous metals; stresses that success in the grand construction march hinges on how the zeal and creative positivism of the masses are organized and mobilized thereby requiring party organizations and functionaries to go among the builders and explain the tasks presented in the New Year Address and vigorously arouse the mass heroism and incomparable dedication of the masses; calls for the functionaries, workers and KPA soldiers to hold aloft the banner of the chuche idea and create a miraculous construction speed in the grand construction march and thereby add luster to the prestige of victors. [Text published in FBIS DAILY REPORT EAST ASIA, FBIS-EAS-88-017, 27 January 1988, pp 13-15: "Acceleration of Industrial Construction Urged."]

On 14 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Decisively Increase the Transportation Capacity of the Railroads." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the need for decisively increasing the transportation capacity of the railroads to meet the transportation demands of the ever increasing production sector; states that decisively increasing the transportation capacity of the railroads is an important assurance for successfully providing major construction projects and further strengthen and develop the country and satisfy the peoples need for food, shelter and clothing; commends the railroad construction workers for braving extremely cold temperatures of minus 30-40C, completing a 250 li interval on their way to linking east and west; calls for a new transformation in increasing railroad transportation capacity.

On 15 January 1988, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The North-South Joint Conference Should Be Held at An Early Date." [Text published in FBIS DAILY REPORT EAST ASIA,

FBIS-EAS-88-013, 21 January 1988, pp 5-6: "Paper Urges Early North-South Conference." Summary published in FBIS DAILY REPORT EAST ASIA, FBIS-EAS-88-010, 15 January 1988, pp 9-10: "Early Convocation of Joint Conference Urged."]

On 16 January 1988, at the lower left of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Make An Effort in Chemical Fertilizer Production To Achieve a Bumper Harvest This Year." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il's "On Further Heightening the People's Livelihood" concerning fertilizer being the same as rice and the need to produce various kinds of highly effective fertilizer in keeping with the specific biological nature of the crops and soil quality; emphasizes that the fertilizer production plan is by order of the party which must be unconditionally fulfilled; calls for all guidance functionaries and workers in the chemical industrial sector to recognize that another bumper harvest this year greatly depends on their efforts to produce various kinds of highly effective fertilizer; notes that there are a lot of units which must head the party's militant call and make an effort in the grand construction march now underway but that there is nothing more important than increasing agricultural production; calls for all functionaries in the Administration Council committees and ministries to give priority to chemical fertilizer production; calls upon the transportation sector to see to it that the raw and processed materials, fuel and chemical fertilizer are transported in a timely manner; exhorts all chemicals fertilizer production workers to bring about new innovations in chemical fertilizer production and thereby render a positive contribution in achieving a bumper harvest this year which marks the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

On 18 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Farming First Policy and Bring About a New Transformation in Agriculture Production This Year." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the guidance functionaries being aware that they are the masters of the country's granaries and thus must farm well according to chuche farming methods to bring about a new turn in agriculture production this year; calls for an effort to complete 200,000 chongbo of field sprinkling systems this April on the way to achieving 400,000 chongbo in the nature remaking project; stresses the need for timely farming preparations including cold frame seedbed construction and humus spreading; calls for all to uphold the farming first policy and demonstrate the superiority of the country's socialist agricultural economic system.

On 19 January 1988, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Bring About a New Upswing in Coal Production." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's instruction to expand and develop the coal mines in various districts which have a large amount of coal deposits such as Anju, Sunchon and the Northern Area districts as well as developing new coal

mines; stresses that the flames of the new high tide of socialist construction which Kim Il-song has set forth this year must begin with coal production; notes that the demand for coal during the winter season is very high and urges all functionaries and workers in the coal mining industrial sector to bring about a breakthrough on the coal mining front; urges coal producers to fulfill their coal mining responsibilities assigned to them by the party for waging the battle to increase coal production; calls for all units in the national economy to assist in coal production; presses for increased production of pit props according to the principle that the more pit props go in, the more coal comes out; calls for mass assistance to the coal mines by units in all sectors and thereby adorn this year, the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic, with innovative successes in coal production.

On 20 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us More Highly Display the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance, Dogged Determination in the Grand Construction March." Quoting Kim Il-song on the need for all party members and workers to fight with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and dogged determination, the editorial emphasizes that this spirit is needed now more than ever for increasing the production capacity of key industries through capital construction, amply solving the people's food, shelter and clothing problem and completing numerous construction projects including unprecedented major construction projects such as the Sunchon Vinalon Complex; calls for all to fight under the party's slogan, "All Production, Study and Living in the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Band Style!"; exhorts all to be bound tightly together in the fold of the party and leader and more vigorously expedite an advance this year under the banner of self-reliance and dogged determination.

On 21 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Strongly Adopt the Taean Work System and Vigorously Expedite Production and Construction." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on continuing to adopt the Taean Work System which is the embodiment of the Chongsan-ri Spirit and Method; notes that properly settling economic management looms as an important question as socialist economic construction gains pace; states that thoroughly implementing the Taean Work System makes the producing masses the actual masters of business management and production and enables them to vigorously expedite socialist construction through their revolutionary zeal and creative positivism; stresses that the verity of the Taean Work System is proven day by day as the Korean style of socialist business organizational management with the party committee as the supreme guidance organization; calls for regularization of business management and implementation of the Taean Work System as the people's boast and happiness; urges all functionaries and workers to thoroughly implement the Taean Work System with a lofty pride.

On 22 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "May

Party Organizations Vigorously Expedite the Struggle To Complete the Four Technical Revolutions Tasks Presented in the Rural Thesis." The editorial stresses completion of the tasks in the four technical revolutions in the rural sector, namely; water systemization, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization; notes that Kim Il-song has presented the militant task for waging a mass movement for 500,000 chongbo of field spraying systems and the party organizations must perform the necessary organizational work for this task; quotes Kim Chong-il on demonstrating the superiority of the socialist rural economic system by following the path which the party's rural thesis has indicated; calls for all levels of party organizations to go among the workers and impart an understanding of the will of the party and leader, organize and mobilize them and see to it that economic administration functionaries fulfill their duties as command personnel of the revolution; exhorts the provincial, city, county and village party committees to realize to the hilt the tasks of the rural thesis of promoting the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions.

On 23 January 1988, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Achieve Over 1.2 Million Kilowatts of Electric Power Within the First Half of the Year." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's New Year Address calling for completion of the Taechon, Wiwon and Sunchon Power Station construction projects and the 3d stage construction of the Sodusu Power Station within the first half of the year to provide 1.2 million kilowatts of electric power and vigorously expedite construction of the Kumgang, Nyongwon, Hui-chon, Namgang and Kumya power stations; emphasizes the need for an increase in electric power to expand the production capacity of factories and enterprises engaged in the struggle to complete the Third 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule; notes that the organizational competence of the guidance functionaries is demonstrated by how effectively they utilize manpower, equipment and materials; calls for all functionaries who perform organizational and supervisory work to thoroughly rely on the masses accordingly to the requirements of the Taean Work System, draw up accurate and detailed calculations of the status of plant facilities, materials provision and construction; calls for timely production and delivery of generators and electronic equipment by the Taean Heavy Machinery Complex and the 5 October Automation Complex and materials by cement and metallurgical factories; calls for power station builders to demonstrate their loyalty to the party and leader by completing their assigned construction projects within the first half of this year.

On 25 January 1988, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Uphold the Farming First Line of the Party and Do Our Utmost in Farming Preparations." The paper quotes Kim Chong-il, "Performing farming preparations well is an important work which determines success in agriculture for the year"; calls for the functionaries and workers in all sectors including those in the rural economic sector to

profoundly understand the will of the party for them to do their utmost in farming preparations and achieve a bumper crop again this year, the 40th anniversary of the founding of the republic; urges the functionaries to mobilize all forces and the efforts in the localities to provide the necessary farming machinery and tools and for the party organizations and functionaries in the rural sector to positively arouse the farm workers to wage an all out struggle to produce humus and have the workers in cities, workers districts, towns and household peoples units to engage in rural assistance projects; stresses repair and maintenance of farming machinery including tractors, production and delivery of spare parts; emphasizes that farming preparation is one of the most important work in agriculture for the year and urges all to uphold the farming first line of the party and do their utmost in farming preparations this year.

On 26 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us More Brilliantly Embody the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Traditions in Socialist Construction." The paper quotes Kim Chong-il on the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions attaining greater influence as the revolution deepens and the need to be armed more strongly with the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions to bring the cause of chuche to completion; notes that Kim Il-song stated in his new year address that the successes in socialist construction last year were due to the party members and workers being strongly armed with the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions; states that the situation has become tense due to the bellicose machinations and cultural attacks of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean fascist clique against the country which calls for chuche in the revolution and close ties in blood with the leader, party and masses; stresses that the grand construction march now underway requires incomparable heroism and indomitable dedication of the masses thereby requiring being armed with the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions; calls for party organizations at all levels to have the party members and workers fight with a revolutionary spirit, armed with the anti-Japanese revolutionary traditions and hold study sessions on Kim Il-song's works such as, "Historic Experience in Building the KWP," and "On Several Questions Presented in Chuche Ideological Indoctrination" and convert all work and methodology to the anti-Japanese guerrilla band style and indoctrinate them to perform like the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties.

On 27 January 1988, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Decisively Increase the Production of Iron and Steel in Conformity With the Grand Construction March." [Text published in FBIS DAILY REPORT EAST ASIA, FBIS-EAS-88-021, 2 February 1988, pp 12-13: "Daily Calls for Increased Steel Production."]

On 28 January 1988, at the upper right and center of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Arouse the Revolutionary Zeal of the Masses

To Accomplish This Year's Economic Tasks." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's statement, "Success in socialist construction depends on how the revolutionary zeal and creative positivism of the masses, the prime movers of the revolution, are organized and mobilized"; stresses that trusting in the power of the popular masses and positively arousing their revolutionary zeal and initiative to accomplish the revolutionary tasks assigned is the party's traditional revolutionary working method; notes that to organize and mobilize the revolutionary zeal and creative positivism of the masses, the functionaries must go down among them in accordance with the requirements of the Chongsan-ri Spirit and Method; emphasizes that the workers are highly displaying the communist characteristic of giving their all in the revolutionary posts which the party assigned to them without any wish for glory or reward; calls for all to positively normalize the examples of true patriots, unsung heroes and meritorious workers such as those father-son miners extending back 3, 4, 5, 6 generations; calls for the functionaries to intensify the collective guidance of the party committee and thoroughly implement the mass line in accordance with the requirements of the Taean Work System and wholly enhance the superiority of the socialist system; exhorts the functionaries to turn their attention to logistics supply and provision of living conditions for the workers and render material assistance to the revolutionary zeal of the masses.

On 30 January 1988, at the upper right of page one, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Normalize Production at a High Level and Brilliantly Accomplish This Year's Plan." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's instruction that economic functionaries must better formulate their economic organizational work and perform production supervision in a responsible manner so that all factories and enterprises will work at full capacity and accomplish their quotas by day, 10 day period, month and quarter; calls for all units in every sector of the national economy to normalize production at a high level to further expedite the grand construction march, expand and strengthen the production and technological base of key industries such as the chemical and light industries; stresses the importance of all functionaries and workers to bear responsibility for their assigned tasks and highly display the revolutionary characteristic of accomplishing them fully; urges all units in the national economy to wage a dedicated struggle to perform production organization and supervision to normalize production at a high level and brilliantly embody the party's grand construction march; notes that the production process equates to the consumption process of raw and processed materials and transportation of them; calls for performance of "working with equipment" as a prerequisite for more highly displaying the revolutionary zeal of the production workers; exhorts the local organizations in the party, government and public service domains to provide better working and living conditions so the production workers can display their high revolutionary zeal; emphasizes the need to heighten the role of the party organizations; exhorts all units and three revolutions teams in every sector of the national economy to uphold Kim Il-song's instructions on

normalizing production at a high level and effectively accomplish their production quotas this year.

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## ECONOMIC

**KCNA Reports Innovations in '200-Day Campaign'**  
*SK111020 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 11 Mar 88*

[Text] Pyongyang March 11 (KCNA)—Working people across the country are bringing about innovations in production and construction through the 200-day campaign in response to the letter and calls of the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the 200-day campaign the Musan mining complex is daily fulfilling its concentrated ore production plan at over 120 percent.

The Anju district coal mining complex is now carrying out its daily plan for capital tunnelling at 102 percent, preparatory tunnelling at 104 percent and coal production at 101 percent.

Coal mines in Sunchon, Chonmae, northern and other districts are daily producing 20,000 more tons of coal than that before the 200-day campaign.

The Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, the Hwanghae iron and steel complex, the Chollima steel complex and other iron and steel works throughout the country are now boosting the production of steel 1.3 times and rolled steel 1.8 times over those before the campaign.

Builders of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex are increasing the speed of construction as a whole 1.7 times as against the previous month through a dynamic drive for creating a "Sunchon vinalon speed".

During the campaign the carbide kiln No.3 began producing and the large construction projects of vinalon, carbide and methanol production lines are being stepped up. builders of a thermo-power plant are doubling the speed of assembling generator No.4 over that at which the generator No. 3 was done.

Builders of the Kwangbok Street are overfulfilling their daily plan for concrete placing by 42 percent, prefabrication assembly by 5 percent, wall assembly 20 percent, steel structure project by 129 percent and construction of dwelling houses by 2 percent in the 200-day campaign.

The campaign is also in full swing at the first stage construction project of the Sariwon potassic fertilizer complex, the second stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex and construction sites of the power stations with a generating capacity of more than 1,200,000 kva within the first half of the year.

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